

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1809.

[No 2451.]

Ten Thousand Dollars for only Three Dollars!

ORDERS for tickets in the River Lehigh Lottery will be received, for a few weeks, by L. ROUSMANIERE, at the Office of the Newport Mercury. The following are the Prizes, viz.—2 of 10,000 Dollars; 2 of 5000 Dollars; 2 of 2500 Dollars; 3 of 1000 Dollars; 6 of 500; 15 of 200; 30 of 100; 60 of 50; 150 of 20; 300 of 10; and 13,800 of 5 Dollars. Present price of Tickets, Three Dollars—but will soon rise to 3 dollars and 50 cents. The River Lehigh Lottery will be drawn in Philadelphia, and a regular List of Prizes will be received weekly during the drawing. Newport, March 24, 1809.

REAL ESTATES, AT AUCTION.

THE following Estates will be Sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of April, at XI o'clock A. M. if not sold before at Private Sale, viz:—

A LARGE Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing, situated on the Hill, in Newport, lately improved by Mr. H. Dexter. Also, Four large Building Lots, in front of said House. Also, One Lot of Land, at the South part of the Town. Also, One-half of a Lot of Land; and a Dwelling-House thereon, situated in Thames-Street, next North of Capt. Edward Easton's, and improved by Mr. FREEDORN COGGESHALL.

On THURSDAY the 20th of APRIL, at XI o'clock A. M.

A large Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-House thereon, situated in Thames-Street, next North of William Ellery, Esq. and directly opposite Liberty Tree; now improved by SILAS DEAN. Also, One other Lot of Land, with a Store and Stable thereon, situated in Poplar-Street. Also, One other large Building Lot, next north of SILAS DEAN'S.

On TUESDAY, the 25th of APRIL, at XI o'clock A. M.

A small FARM, situated in Tiverton, containing about sixty Acres, being part of the Farm, called the White Wine Farm, about one mile from the Stone Bridge, in Tiverton. A plat of said Land can be seen by calling on SILAS DEAN.

If the weather should not be fair on the above days, the sale will be on the first fair day after. Conditions made known at the sales, which will be on the premises.

At Private Sale, 40 Barrels Pork. SILAS DEAN, Auc'r. Newport, March 24, 1809.

Saunders Breese,

Has just received, and offers for Sale on liberal terms.

FIVE Hundred Barrels best Superfine FLOUR.—Apply at No. 1, Handy's Wharf.

Newport, March 24, 1809.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of PORTUGAL, has been pleased to declare, that all American Vessels in his Ports, shall be considered as those of the most favoured nations.—The undersigned hereby give notice, that they have been authorized by JOSEPH RADEMAKER, Esq. Consul-General and Charge des Affaires from his Royal Highness to the United States, to legalize all papers necessary for vessels bound to Portuguese Ports, and to act in all other matters as Consular Agents for the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

It is necessary that all Masters of Vessels should have their Bills of Health legalized, otherwise they will be subject to quarantine; and to avoid unpleasant discussions of reclamations, it is also requisite that any articles shipped for account of Portuguese subjects, should be declared and sworn to in the bills of lading, as being Portuguese property, and those bills also legalized by the Consular Agents.

GOODWING & WHITING.

No. 23, Long-Wharf, Boston.

Boston, March 22, 1809.

WE the Subscribers having been by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of John Bours, jun. late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend for that purpose, at the office of Gold S. Silliman, on the first Monday in each month, during said term.

JOHN MEIN

GOLD S. SILLIMAN, } Com'rs.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

HARRIOT BOURS, Adm'r.

Newport Feb. 5, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of John Gardner, late of South-Kingston, deceased, represented insolvent, that twelve months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims to the Commissioners, who are appointed Commissioners for the town of South-Kingston, for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling house of John Gardner, in South-Kingston, on the first Monday in May, August, November and February next.

JOHN HAGALORN.

WILFRED CARPENTER } Com'rs.

All persons indebted to the above estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN GARDNER, Adm'r.

At Middletown, March 13, 1809.

Christopher Fowler,

Has for Sale.

170,000 wt. Batavia COFFEE, in Hogheads and Bags.

130 Cauniffers Batavia SUGAR:

500 Barrels Alexandria FLOUR.

134 Bales Upland COTTON.

24 Barrels pickled SHAD.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

FOR SALE BY

Mein & Rogers,

250 Barrels fresh Superfine FLOUR.

30 Tierces RICE.—Groceries as usual.

Newport March 10, 1809.

John Coggeshall,

HAS FOR SALE.

THIRTY Hogheads Clayed SUGARS, first Quality; 30 Hogheads Ditto, second Quality; 20 Hogheads Brown Ditto.—Entitled to Debiture and will be sold on a liberal credit, for approved endorsed Notes, payable at either of the Banks in this Town.—Also, 60 Hogheads Guadalupe and Havana Molasses: 3000 wt. Cabin Bread: 80 Quintals first quality Codfish, for shipping.

Newport, March 17, 1809.

Narragansett Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, a general meeting of the Stockholders is to be held at Wickford, for the election of Directors, and the transference of such other business as may be thought necessary.

By order of the President and Directors, SAMUEL E. GARDINER, Cashier. Wickford, March 17, 1809.

NOTICE.

COUNTRY Produce will be taken in Payment for Boots, Shoes, and Groceries at the Store of C. COGGESHALL, No. 144, Thames-Street.—Who has for Sale a Quantity of SHRUB. Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

To be Let at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY, the 3d of April at XI o'clock, A. M. on the premises for One Year.—Possession given the 1st of April.

FOUR-FIFTHS of the Kilbourne House, so called, situate in Broad-Street, in Newport, with the Garden privilege thereunto belonging.—Terms to be made known upon the premises. Newport, March 10, 1809.

William Douglass,

At the Head of Broad-Street

HAS just received 1000 wt. clean Red Clover Seed, 100 bushels Heard's Seed, 100 do. Borden's Seed.—The above Seeds are new and clean; and will be sold cheap for Cash.

Newport, Feb. 2, 1809.

Lottery and Exchange Office.

ON THE PARADE.

TICKETS in the RHODE-ISLAND COAL LOTTERY, the drawing of which will positively commence on the 15th of April next, may be had of the Subscriber, in wholes, quarters, eighths and sixteenths.—The following are the capital prizes, viz.—1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars; 1 of 2000; 6 of 1000; 10 of 500; 15 of 300; 30 of 200; 60 of 100, &c &c.—No deduction.—Less than 2 1-2 blanks to a prize.

Also, Orders for Tickets in the River Lehigh Lottery, will be received at the above Office.—The following are the capital prizes, viz.—2 prizes of 10,000 Dolls. 2 of 5,000; 2 of 2,500; 3 of 1000, &c.—Said Lottery will probably commence drawing in May.—Present price of Tickets, 3 Dollars, but will soon rise to 3 Dolls. 50 Cents. Also, Tickets in the Newport Methodist Chapel Lottery.—Money exchanged.—Negotiable Paper bought and sold.—Outstanding debts, not superannuated, collected, and every exertion made to gratify employers, and promote their interest.

JOSIAH C. SHAW.

Insurance, Stock and Exchange Broker. Newport, March 17, 1809.

Mary Smith,

Has for Sale.

VARIOUS kinds of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, which can be warranted equal to any in the State.—Also, 1000 Bunches of Onions, in good order. Apply at No. 23, Washington-Street.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given That MARY WATSON of Newport, sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Stephen Arnold Watson, late of said Newport, Merchant, deceased, doth take upon herself that trust and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit them, as well as all persons indebted to said estate, to the said Executrix, who is legally authorized by letter of Attorney from said Executrix, to conduct the Administration upon said estate.

THOMAS DENNIS.

Newport, January 5, 1809.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

NEW SIEGE OF SARRAGOSSA.

THIS famous city was invested by the divisions of the French army under Marshals MONCEY and MORTIER (the Dukes of Cornegiana and Treviso). On the 21st Dec. the French made an attack upon it; but were repulsed, as detailed in the last MERCURY. On the 22d, MONCEY sent the following summons, addressed to General PALAFOX and the Magistrates, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

The City of Saragossa is invested in every part, and has now no external communication. We can therefore employ against the place, all the means of destruction which the laws of War permit. The fifth division of the grand army under the orders of Marshal Mortier, Duke of Treviso, and that which I command, threaten the walls. The City of Madrid has capitulated, and has thus been preserved from the misfortunes which a longer resistance would have brought upon it.—Gentlemen, the City of Saragossa, trusting to the bravery of its inhabitants, but wholly unable to withstand the resources and exertions which the art of war is about to combine against it, if it renders the use of them necessary, will inevitably be totally destroyed.

Marshal Mortier, and I, believe that you will take into consideration what I have the honor to state to you, and that you will coincide in opinion with us. To prevent the effusion of blood, and to preserve the beautiful City of Saragossa, so considerable in population, riches and commerce, from the evils of a siege, and from the terrible consequences which might result, would be the means of obtaining the love and blessings of the people under your government. If you, Gentlemen, will induce the citizens to entertain sentiments of peace and tranquillity, on my part I promise you every thing compatible with my duty and the powers with which I am invested by H. M. the Emperor.

I send you this dispatch with a flag of truce, and propose to you to appoint Commissioners to treat with those whom I shall appoint for that purpose.

I am, Gentlemen, with the greatest consideration, yours,

THE MARSHAL MONCEY.

Head-Quarters at Torrero, 22d December, 1808.

REPLY OF THE GENERAL.

The General in Chief of the army of reserve replies for the town of Saragossa.—This beautiful city knows not what it is to surrender. The marshal of the empire will observe all the laws of war, and will measure his strength with mine. I have communication with all parts of the peninsula, and am in want of nothing. Sixty thousand brave men and I who command them, know of no greater reward than glory. The honor of being their leader, I would not change for empires.

His Excellency Marshal Moncey will cover himself with glory, if observing the noble laws of war, he conquers me; mine will not be less if I make a successful resistance. What I say to your Excellency is, that my troops will fight honorably, and I am totally ignorant of the methods of oppression which the ancient Marshals of France abhorred.

A siege is nothing to one who knows how to die with honor, and more so when I already know its effects from the experience of the former siege of 61 days; if I would not then surrender when I was at the head of a smaller force, your Excellency ought not to expect it now, when my force is greater than all the armies which surround me.

The shedding of Spanish blood covers us with glory in the same proportion as it is ignominious for the French arms to have shed it without cause.

The Marshal of the Empire will learn, that the enthusiasm of eleven millions of inhabitants is not extinguished by oppression, and that when a nation wills to be free, it is free. I wish not to spill the blood of those whom I govern, but there is not one of them who would not joyfully lose his life in defence of his country. Yesterday the French troops left at our gates sufficient testimonies of this truth: we did not lose a man, and I believe that I may with more propriety propose to the Marshal to surrender, unless he chooses to lose his whole army before the walls of this place. That prudence which is his characteristic, will not permit him to view with indifference such a waste of lives, and especially when neither war nor the Spaniards occasion it.

If Madrid has capitulated, Madrid has been sold, and I cannot believe it; but Madrid is but a single city, and its surrender forms no reason for a surrender of this place.

I wish only to remark to the Marshal, that when he sends a flag of truce, he must not cause two columns to advance from distant points, as we were on the point of doing, leaving it to be a reconnoitering party, rather than a flag of truce.

I have the honor to reply to your Excellency Marshal Moncey with due attention in

the only language with which I am acquainted, and which the sacred duties imposed on me dictate.

Head-Quarters at Saragossa, 22d December, 1808.

THE GENERAL PALAFOX.

ALBANY RESOLUTIONS.

THE following resolutions are conceived in a spirit, and expressed in a style, that do honor to the glorious cause of Federalism.

FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE.

PATRIOTIC MEETING.

AT a general meeting of the Federal Republican citizens of Albany, at the Eagle-tavern, in Court-Street, on the 14th of March, 1809, called for the purpose of taking into consideration the Non-Inter-course act lately passed by Congress, and other measures of the National Government, affecting the public interests:

HARMANUS P. SCHUYLER, Esq. was called to the chair, and JOHN LOVETT, Esq. appointed Secretary:

The business of the meeting was introduced by a short address from Daniel Hale, Esq. and after a few observations on the occasion of the meeting, by Samuel S. Luth, Esq. the act of Non-Inter-course was read by Mr. Luth, and the following resolutions, having been prepared and offered to the Meeting for their consideration, were read and unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published:—

RESOLVED, as the sense of this meeting, That the people of these United States, having sustained for so long a period the enormous, oppressive, and useless burthen of a general EMBARGO, had just reason to demand and expect, that the National Legislature would have embraced the opportunity of their first meeting, to remove that most grievous burthen, by an entire and unqualified repeal of the act, with all its arbitrary and coercive supplements:—That experience having proved the delign and policy of those laws to be wholly inoperative abroad, and only strong to depress and destroy themselves, it was the bounden duty of our rulers to reflect on this lesson of experience, to regard the rights and sufferings of the people, to yield to their general and urgent petitions and remonstrances, and to make a prompt sacrifice of this unrighteous and odious policy at the shrine of public opinion and public good.—That the citizens now assembled are constrained to express their surprise and disappointment, that this pernicious embargo policy, instead of being abandoned, is continued with respect to the greater part of the Commercial World, by being converted into a system of Non Inter-course, whereby, under colour of opening our ports partially, and as to some places and countries, the general commerce of these States is left under the most grievous restriction, requiring a continuance of most of those arbitrary measures for enforcing it, which accompanied the original embargo laws.—That the citizens here assembled have greatly to lament, that after a trial of fifteen months, demonstrating the folly and tyranny of this embargo and non-intercourse policy, the labors of a four months session should have produced merely a non inter-course law connected with a partial and nominal repeal of the embargo; and that Congress has at length risen from its labors, without having done any thing substantial and effectual for the relief of the people.

Resolved, That it appears to be the systematic policy of the national government to coerce foreign nations by COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS; and for that purpose to make use of the commerce of the United States, at its arbitrary will and pleasure, as an engine in the hands of the Executive with which to negotiate and make terms with those nations. That the people of these United States and the sages and patriots who established our Union and formed the National Compact, never could have contemplated or intended to place the commerce of the nation thus in the hands of the government, and to make such immense interests of mere instrument for a President and his Ministers to sport with.—That it appears to this meeting that the policy of negotiating abroad, by force of compulsory commercial regulations at home, was attempted to be introduced into our federal system in the year 1794, by the same party who have now established it.—That this attempt however failed and was defeated in Congress, and condemned by President Washington, who wisely judged that it was not by partial and irritating regulations, but by honest, candid and amicable negotiations, that powerful nations were to be induced to a liberal and beneficial treaty.—That the consequence of that wise choice was a treaty of amity with Great-Britain, under which our commerce flourished, our public interests prospered, and our Treasury was filled during the two first administrations.—That this policy of compelling foreign governments by restrictions on our trade, by shutting our ports, and by cutting off intercourse, has been thoroughly tried and found to be ineffectual, and however it may be still favored and persisted in by the administration, is

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Present price of Tickets, Three Dollars—but will soon rise to 3 dollars and 50 cents. The River Lehigh Lottery will be drawn in Philadelphia, and a regular List of Prizes will be received weekly during the drawing. Newport, March 24, 1809.

REAL ESTATES, AT AUCTION.

THE following Estates will be Sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of April, at XI o'clock A. M. if not sold before at Private Sale, viz:—

A LARGE Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing, situated on the Hill, in Newport, lately improved by Mr. H. Dexter.—Also, Four large Building Lots, in front of said House.—Also, One Lot of Land, at the South part of the Town.—Also, One-half of a Lot of Land; and a Dwelling-House thereon, situated in Thames-Street, next North of Capt. Edward Easton's, and improved by Mr. FREEBORN COGGESHALL.

On THURSDAY the 20th of APRIL, at XI o'clock, A. M.

A large Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-House thereon, situated in Thames-Street, next North of William Ellery, Esq. and directly opposite Liberty Tree; now improved by SILAS DEAN.—Also, One other Lot of Land, with a Store and Stable thereon, situated in Poplar-Street.—Also, One other large Building Lot, next north of SILAS DEAN'S.

On TUESDAY, the 25th of APRIL, at XI o'clock A. M.

A small FARM, situated in Tiverton, containing about sixty Acres, being part of the Farm, called the White Wine Farm, about one mile from the Stone Bridge, in Tiverton: A plat of said Land can be seen by calling on SILAS DEAN.

If the weather should not be fair on the above days, the sale will be on the first fair day after. Conditions made known at the sales, which will be on the premises.

At Private Sale, 40 Barrels Pork. SILAS DEAN, Auc'r. Newport, March 24, 1809.

Saunders Breese,

Has just received, and offers for Sale on liberal terms.

FIVE Hundred Barrels best Superfine FLOUR.—Apply at No. 1, Handy's Wharf.

Newport, March 24, 1809.

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GOODWING & WHITING, No. 23, Long-Wharf, Boston. Boston, March 22, 1809.

WE the Subscribers having been by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of John Bours, jun. late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend for that purpose, at the office of Gold S. Silliman, on the first Monday in each month, during said term.

JOHN MEIN } Com'rs.
GOLD S. SILLIMAN, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

HARRIOT BOURS, Adm'r. Newport Feb. 5, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Col. John Gardiner, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that twelve months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds, in South-Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in May, August, November and February next.

JOHN HAGADORN, } Com'rs.
WILLETT CARPENTER, }

All persons indebted to the above estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN GARDINER, Execut'or. Middletown, March 13, 1809.

Christopher Fowler,

Has for Sale,

170,000 wt. Batavia COFFEE, in Hogheads and Bags.

130 Cansisters Batavia SUGAR:

500 Barrels Alexandria FLOUR.

134 Bales Upland COTTON.

24 Barrels pickled SHAD.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

FOR SALE BY

Mein & Rogers,

250 Barrels fresh Superfine FLOUR.

30 Tierces RICE.—Groceries as usual.

Newport March 10, 1809.

John Coggeshall,

HAS FOR SALE,

THIRTY Hogheads Clayed SUGARS,

first Quality; 30 Hogheads Ditto,

second Quality; 20 Hogheads Brown

Ditto.—Entitled to Debiture and will be

fold on a liberal credit, for approved endorsed

Notes, payable at either of the Banks in this

Town.—Also, 60 Hogheads Guadeloupe

and Havanna Molasses: 3000 wt. Cabin

Bread: 80 Quintals first quality Codfish,

for shipping.

Newport, March 17, 1809.

Narragansett Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, a general meeting of the Stockholders is to be holden at Wickford, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be thought necessary.

By order of the President and Directors,
SAMUEL E. GARDINER, Cashier.
Wickford, March 17, 1809.

NOTICE.

COUNTRY Produce will be taken in

Payment for Boots, Shoes, and Groceries at the Store of C. COGGESHALL,

No. 144, Thames-Street.—Who has for

Sale a Quantity of SHRUB.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

To be Let at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY, the 3d of April at XI o'clock, A. M. on the premises for One

Year.—Possession given the 14th of April.

FOUR-FIFTHS of the Kilbourne House,

so called, situate in Broad-Street, in Newport,

with the Garden privilege thereunto belonging.—

Terms to be made known upon the premises.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

William Douglass,

At the Head of Broad-Street

HAS just received 1000 wt. clean Red

Clover Seed, 100 bushels Heard's

Seed, 100 do. Borden's Seed.—The a-

bove Seeds are new and clean, and will be

Sold cheap for Cash.

Newport, Feb. 2, 1809.

Lottery and Exchange

Office.

ON THE PARADE.

TICKETS in the RHODE-ISLAND COAL

LOTTERY, the drawing of which will positively

commence on the 15th of April next, may

be had of the Subscriber, in wholes, quarters,

eighths and sixteenths.—The following are the

capital prizes, viz.—1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars; 1

of 2000; 6 of 1000; 10 of 500; 15 of 300; 30 of

200, 60 of 100, &c. &c.—No deduction.—Less

than 2 1-2 blanks to a prize.

Also, Orders for Tickets in the River Lehigh

Lottery, will be received at the above Office.—

The following are the capital prizes, viz.—2

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1000, &c.—Said Lottery will probably commence

drawing in May.—Present price of Tickets, 3

Dollars, but will soon rise to 3 Dolls. 50 Cents.

Also, Tickets in the Newport Methodist Chapel

Lottery—Money exchanged—Negotiable Paper

bought and sold—Outstanding debts, not super-

annuated, collected, and every exertion made to

gratify employers, and promote their interest.

JOSEPH C. SHAW,
Insurance, Stock and Exchange Broker.

Newport, March 17, 1809.

Mary Smith,

Has for Sale,

VARIOUS kinds of FRESH GARDEN

SEEDS, which can be warranted equal to

any in the State.—Also, 1000 Bunches of Onions,

in good order. Apply at No. 23, Washington-

Street.
Newport, March 10, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given That MARY

WANTON of Newport, sole Executrix of

the last Will and Testament of Stephen Arnold

Wanton, late of said Newport, mariner, deceased,

hath taken upon herself that trust and given bonds

as the law directs. All persons having demands

upon the estate of said deceased, are requested to

exhibit them, as well as all persons indebted to

make payment to the Subscriber, who is legally

authorized by letter of Attorney from said Execu-

trix, to conduct the Administration upon said estate

THOMAS DENNIS.
Newport, January 5, 1809.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

NEW SIEGE OF SARRAGOSSA.

THIS famous city was invested by the divisions of the French army under Marshals MONCEY and MORTIER (the Dukes of Cornegliana and Treviso). On the 21st Dec. the French made an attack upon it; but were repulsed, as detailed in the last MERCURY. On the 22d, MONCEY sent the following summons, addressed to General PALAFOX and the Magistrates, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

The City of Sarragossa is invested in every part, and has now no external communication. We can therefore employ against the place, all the means of destruction which the laws of War permit. The fifth division of the grand army under the orders of Marshal Mortier, Duke of Treviso, and that which I command, threaten the walls. The City of Madrid has capitulated, and has thus been preserved from the misfortunes which a longer resistance would have brought upon it.—Gentlemen, the City of Sarragossa, trusting to the bravery of its inhabitants, but wholly unable to withstand the resources and exertions which the art of war is about to combine against it, if it renders the use of them necessary, will inevitably be totally destroyed.

Marshal Mortier, and I, believe that you will take into consideration what I have the honor to state to you, and that you will coincide in opinion with us. To prevent the effusion of blood, and to preserve the beautiful City of Sarragossa, for considerable in population, riches and commerce, from the evils of a siege, and from the terrible consequences which might result, would be the means of obtaining the love and blessings of the people under your government. If you, Gentlemen, will induce the citizens to entertain sentiments of peace and tranquillity, on my part I promise you every thing compatible with my duty and the powers with which I am invested by H. M. the Emperor.

I send you this dispatch with a flag of truce, and propose to you to appoint Commissioners to treat with those whom I shall appoint for that purpose.

I am, Gentlemen, with the greatest consideration, yours,

THE MARSHAL MONCEY.

Head-Quarters at Torrero, 22d December, 1808.

REPLY OF THE GENERAL.

The General in Chief of the army of reserve replies for the town of Sarragossa.—This beautiful city knows not what it is to surrender. The marshal of the empire will observe all the laws of war, and will measure his strength with mine. I have communication with all parts of the peninsula, and am in want of nothing. Sixty thousand brave men and I who command them, know of no greater reward than glory. The honor of being their leader, I would not change for empires.

His Excellency Marshal Moncey will cover himself with glory, if observing the noble laws of war, he conquers me; mine will not be less if I make a successful resistance. What I say to your Excellency is, that my troops will fight honorably, and I am totally ignorant of the methods of oppression which the ancient Marshals of France abhorred.

A siege is nothing to one who knows how to die with honor, and more so when I already know its effects from the experience of the former siege of 61 days; if I would not then surrender when I was at the head of a smaller force, your Excellency ought not to expect it now, when my force is greater than all the armies which surround me.

The shedding of Spanish blood covers us with glory in the same proportion as it is ignominious for the French arms to have shed it without cause.

The Marshal of the Empire will learn, that the enthusiasm of eleven millions of inhabitants is not extinguished by oppression, and that when a nation wills to be free, it is free. I wish not to spill the blood of those whom I govern, but there is not one of them who would not joyfully lose his life in defence of his country. Yesterday the French troops left at our gates sufficient testimonies of this truth: we did not lose a man, and I believe that I may with more propriety propose to the Marshal to surrender, unless he chooses to lose his whole army before the walls of this place. That prudence which is his characteristic, will not permit him to view with indifference such a waste of lives, and especially when neither war nor the Spaniards occasion it.

If Madrid has capitulated, Madrid has been sold, and I cannot believe it; but Madrid is but a single city, and its surrender forms no reason for a surrender of this place.

I wish only to remark to the Marshal, that when he sends a flag of truce, he must not cause two columns to advance from distant points, as we were on the point of firing, believing it to be a reconnoitering party, rather than a flag of truce.

I have the honor to reply to your Excellency Marshal Moncey with due attention in

the only language with which I am acquainted, and which the sacred duties imposed on me dictate.

Head-Quarters at Sarragossa, 22d December, 1808.

THE GENERAL PALAFOX.

ALBANY RESOLUTIONS.

THE following resolutions are conceived in a spirit, and expressed in a style, that do honor to the glorious cause of Federalism.

FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE.

PATRIOTIC MEETING.

AT a general meeting of the Federal Republican citizens of Albany, at the Eagle-tavern, in Court-Street, on the 14th of March, 1809, called for the purpose of taking into consideration the Non-Inter-course act lately passed by Congress, and other measures of the National Government, affecting the public interests:

HARMANUS P. SCHUYLER, Esq. was called to the chair, and JOHN LOVETT, Esq. appointed Secretary:

The business of the meeting was introduced by a short address from Daniel Hale, Esq. and after a few observations on the occasion of the meeting, by Samuel S. Lush, Esq. the act of Non-Inter-course was read by Mr. Lush, and the following resolutions, having been prepared and offered to the Meeting for their consideration, were read and unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published:—

RESOLVED, as the sense of this meeting, That the people of these United States, having sustained for so long a period the enormous, oppressive, and useless burthen of a general EMBARGO, had just reason to demand and expect, that the National Legislature would have embraced the opportunity of their first meeting, to remove that most grievous burthen, by an entire and unqualified repeal of the act, with all its arbitrary and coercive supplements:—That experience having proved the deluge and policy of those laws to be wholly inoperative abroad, and only strong to depress and destroy themselves, it was the bounden duty of our rulers to respect this lesson of experience, to regard the rights and sufferings of the people, to yield to their general and urgent petitions, and remonstrances, and to make a prompt sacrifice of this unrighteous and odious policy at the shrine of public opinion and public good.—That the citizens now assembled are constrained to express their surprise and disappointment, that this pernicious embargo policy, instead of being abandoned, is continued with respect to the greater part of the Commercial World, by being converted into a system of Non Inter-course, whereby, under colour of opening our ports partially, and as to some places and countries, the general commerce of these States is left under the most grievous restriction, requiring a continuance of most of those arbitrary measures for enforcing it, which accompanied the original embargo laws.—That the citizens here assembled have greatly to lament, that after a trial of fifteen months, demonstrating the folly and tyranny of this embargo and non-inter-course policy, the labors of a four months session should have produced merely a non inter-course law connected with a partial and nominal repeal of the embargo; and that Congress has at length risen from its labors, without having done any thing substantial and effectual for the relief of the people.

Resolved, That it appears to be the systematic policy of the national government to coerce foreign nations by COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS; and for that purpose to make use of the commerce of the United States, at its arbitrary will and pleasure, as an engine in the hands of the Executive with which to negotiate and make terms with those nations. That the people of these United States and the sages and patriots who established our Union and formed the National Compact, never could have contemplated or intended to place the commerce of the nation thus in the hands of the government, and to make such immense interests of mere instrument for a President and his Ministers to sport with.—That it appears to this meeting that the policy of negotiating abroad, by force of compulsory commercial regulations at home, was attempted to be introduced into our federal system in the year 1794, by the same party who have now established it.—That this attempt however failed, and was defeated in Congress, and condemned by President Washington, who wisely judged that it was not by partial and irritating regulations, but by honest, candid and amicable negotiations, that powerful nations were to be induced to a liberal and beneficial treaty.—That the consequence of that wise choice was a treaty of amity with Great Britain, under which our commerce flourished, our public interests prospered, and our Treasury was filled during the two first administrations.—That this policy of compelling foreign governments by restraints on our trade, by shutting our ports, and by cutting off intercourse, has been thoroughly tried and found to be ineffectual, and however it may be still favored and persisted in by the administration, is

proved to the satisfaction of all reflecting men to be wholly unfounded and visionary, and fatally mischievous.

Resolved, That the citizens here convened perceive no necessity for these continued restrictions on commerce, either for protection or avoiding war.—That the natural tendency of such regulations is rather towards a war.—That, in the opinion of this meeting, the surest way to avoid war, is to negotiate with sincerity, and in the spirit of fair and liberal compromise.—That such negotiation can never be inconsistent with honor and dignity.—That it appears from the history of our concerns with foreign courts, and a view of the public documents, that an honorable settlement of differences, might have been effected with Great-Britain, had the negotiation been conducted on those principles.—But that, in the opinion of this meeting, the administration by setting up doubtful claims and rigidly adhering to them as settled maxims and indispensable principles and by the fallacious policy of backing negotiation with offensive regulations, and finally by contemptuously rejecting terms of accommodation, have embarrassed negotiation, and lost the best opportunity for an adjustment.—That in the opinion of this meeting it was fully in the power of the administration to make a treaty with Great-Britain upon honorable and beneficial terms; and if by its delay, its neglects, and its obstinate perseverance in a line of policy equally odious and idle, or if under some improper influence, or strange infatuation, it has at length rendered the obstacles to a settlement insurmountable, this meeting can never cease to lament the unfortunate state of things; and the people at large must hold their public servants answerable for the policy and its consequences.

Resolved, As the decided sense of this meeting, that the principal source of the evils and embarrassments under which we labor, is to be found in the mismanagement of our foreign concerns, and the feeble, partial and contracted views of our executive cabinet, which while recommending offensive and irritating measures at home, has affected a crooked policy, and practised duplicity abroad.—That the conduct of the administration has not been impartial between Great-Britain and France, either in the character of its measures, or style of its remonstrances.—And the citizens now assembled are further constrained most solemnly to declare their conviction, that the most sacred relations between the government and people of these United States has been sported with, by concealing from that people, or publishing in mutilated extracts, the most important information relative to the dispositions of foreign powers: whereby the true state of our foreign relations, in this crisis of danger, has not been known, and the people have been led to believe that Great-Britain was less friendly, and France less hostile, than in truth they were.

(To be concluded in our next.)

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA,

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 24.

The following CIRCULAR has been transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors:

CIRCULAR.

Treasury Department, March 18, 1809.

SIR, I SENT you on the 3d inst. together with the Non-Interchange Act, some general instructions which, on a first impression, appeared necessary in order to preserve uniformity in its execution. Some of those may not be sufficiently explicit: On one important point, I have, from a further consideration of the several sections of the act, been induced to alter my opinion; and new questions have arisen on which several of the Collectors have applied for instructions.

The expressions used in the sixteenth section of the act, had at first impressed a belief that vessels owned in whole or in part by foreigners, could not be cleared for English or French ports. But on more minute investigation of the thirteenth section of the act, and of the proviso of the first section of the Embargo act, passed on the twenty second of December, 1807, I think that opinion to have been erroneous. Vessels owned in whole or in part by foreigners are still permitted, in conformity with the said proviso, to depart either in ballast or with the cargoes which they had brought in, and which have not been landed, for any foreign port whatever. If they shall clear for a port with which commercial intercourse is permitted to American vessels by the act of the 11th inst. they must give bond, in conformity with the 13th section of the said act, that they shall not proceed to a forbidden port; but if they are bound to a forbidden port no bond is necessary; and they may be permitted to clear accordingly. This applies as well to English or French, as to any other foreign vessels. But the proviso of the act of the 22d Dec. 1807, being still unrepealed in all its parts, and the act itself being repealed in part only, so far as relates to vessels owned by citizens of the United States, vessels owned in whole or in part by foreigners are still forbidden to take on board any new cargo. American vessels are permitted to go only to the ports not forbidden by the act of the 11th inst. and may export there any species of merchandise. Foreign vessels may depart for any foreign port whatever, but cannot take on board or export any merchandise either foreign or domestic, other than was on board when notified of the embargo, or in other words, as it relates to all foreign vessels now in the United States, other than the cargoes which they may have brought in, and which have not been landed.

On the subject of ports for which clearances may be granted, or must be refused to American vessels, I will observe, that as the legality or illegality of the voyage can, in doubtful cases, be determined only by the courts of the United States, that question can never be affected either by granting or refusing a clearance. The forms of bonds which have been transmitted by the comptroller, are in conformity with the expressions used in the act; and it must be clearly understood that as, on the one hand, the condition of the bond may not, on trial, be deemed forfeited in every instance where a vessel shall have proceeded to a port for which a clearance had been refused; so, on the other hand, errors may be committed in granting clearances for ports which the courts may ultimately adjudge to have been forbidden by law, and it is not intended that the mere act of thus granting a clearance shall release the party from the penalty which may be incurred by pursuing an illegal voyage.

I am still of opinion that no clearance can be granted for any part of the Island of St. Domingo, or of the kingdom of Italy. The independence of St. Domingo has not been acknowledged by any act of government; and, if not independent, it is a dependency of France. The kingdom of Italy, which now includes Venice and Lghorn, though not annexed to France, is governed in the name of the French Emperor, and is not only in fact, but in name, one of his dependencies. There are ports in Spain and Portugal, which may hereafter be exclusively in the possession of Great-Britain or France, and for which clearances should according to circumstances be refused. It is understood that at present they are all under the nominal government of a Spanish Sovereign, or of the Prince Regent of Portugal, and that therefore clearances may be granted for all. The rule must be that places held in the name of the sovereign of the country, though garrisoned by British or French troops, are not to be considered as forbidden ports. But if conquered by either, as in the case of Lisbon before its evacuation by the French, they are exclusively in the possession of the conquerors and therefore forbidden.

There is nothing in the law which forbids the sale of American vessels abroad; but the condition of the bond required by the thirteenth section is, that they shall not proceed to any British or French port. The condition of the bond will be considered by this department as forfeited, and the bond put in suit, if prior to their return to the United States, and during the continuance of the act, they shall proceed to such port, whether they have been sold or remain the property of the same owners. The provisions in that section which relate to the production of a certificate of the landing of the cargo only establish the species of proof requisite in that respect, but do not affect that part of the bond by which the vessels are altogether forbidden to proceed to certain ports.

Bonds given under the act of the ninth of January last, in six times the value of the vessel and cargo, on the condition that vessels having cargoes on board shall not depart without a clearance, may be cancelled whenever the owners shall think proper to send such vessels and cargoes, to a port with which intercourse is permitted by the act of the first instant, and shall give bond in conformity with the thirteenth section of the said act.

The extension of the terms of credit allowed in certain cases on revenue bonds, by the acts of March 10, 1808, and January 12, 1809, continues in force, notwithstanding the partial repeal of the act laying an embargo.

The temptations to evade the embargo laws are to much diminished by the partial repeal which has now taken place, that I do not perceive any further necessity for continuing the extraordinary expenses which had been authorized for the purpose of enforcing those laws. All the authorities therefore which have been heretofore given to employ additional boats, officers or men for that purpose, must be considered as henceforth revoked. And under the existing circumstances of the revenue, I have to request that you will, as far as is practicable and consistent with the public service, reduce every branch of expense incident to the collection of duties, and connected with the performance of your official duties.

I am, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

To the Collector of the Customs
for the District of ————

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 27.

OPPUGATION TO THE LAWS.

On Friday last, the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Pennsylvania District, in obedience to the pre-emptory mandamus from the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Omstead and others against the representatives of the late David Rittenhouse, Esq. directed an attachment to issue against the daughters of Mr. Rittenhouse, who are co-extrixes of his estate, to compel them to perform the decree made against them some years ago.

On the morning of that day, a detachment of Pennsylvania militia, under the direction of Gen. Bright, who had previous orders from the Governor of this State to this effect, paraded in front of the dwellings of the ladies above mentioned at the corner of Arch and Seventh streets, for the purpose of resisting the Marshal of the United States in the execution of his process against them. A house in the neighbourhood was hired as a guard-house for the use of the men, and sentinels were placed before the dwellings occupied by the ladies. The guards were regularly re-

lieved during that day and night and the morning of Saturday.

On Saturday morning about 12 o'clock, John Smith, Esq. Marshal of this District, having received the process above mentioned, proceeded to the house of Mrs. Sergeant, one of the ladies, attended by his two deputies, to execute it.—When he was within ten or fifteen feet of the door, the sentinel presented his bayonet at the Marshal's breast, and ordered him to proceed no further. The Marshal asked him if he knew who he was. The sentinel replied—I cannot know any man; my duty is to prevent any person from going into that house; and I will do my duty. Mr. Smith told him that he was the Marshal of the United States, come to execute process. By this time the officer of the guard, with a file of men came up, cleared the pavement of all, except the Marshal and a few who were in his company. The Marshal, who had never moved from the spot in which he had halted when the sentinel first presented his bayonet, and had behaved with great coolness, and firmness, now addressed the officer and told him who he was, and that he had come to execute process, which he would do at the risk of his life. He then attempted to make towards the door, but was prevented by the men who were ordered to charge bayonets and resist him. The Marshal finding he was opposed by a body of men in military array, demanded of the officer then present, the name of his superior officer, and was informed that it was General Bright, who was sent for.—In the mean time, the Marshal caused the names of all the men who were in uniform and had then with hostile weapons opposed the execution of the laws, to be taken down to be reported to the proper tribunal.

In about half an hour, Gen. Bright appeared, and immediately ordered the men, who were then at a shoulder, to charge bayonet. The Marshal against whose breast the bayonets were charged, and who could not have advanced six inches without danger to his life, demanded of Gen. Bright, if he knew that he was Marshal of the United States, of this district.—Gen. Bright replied yes.—The Marshal then read aloud his writ, and declared he would execute it at the peril of his life, at the same time made an attempt to move forward.—Bright said “at the peril of your life do it,” and immediately a bayonet was charged at him so close as to touch his breast.

The Marshal then read aloud to the soldiers and people his commission as Marshal of the United States for this District, and addressed them in the following words, as nearly as we can remember them.

Fellow-Citizens,

“Imperious duty commands my attendance at this time, and place, in order to execute the process now in my hand, and which has been issued by virtue of a mandate from the highest Judicial Tribunal of our Country. In the performance of my duty, I shall be governed by prudence and discretion, and withal by that firmness which should at all times induce those who are intrusted officially with the execution of the laws. It is with painful regret I view the collision existing between the State, and the paramount authority of the United States, and it will become the serious consideration of those of my fellow-citizens who now appear in military array, how far they may consider themselves authorized or justified in resisting the laws of the land. The love of country and a due sense of duty, I hope will induce those who I now more particularly address, to withdraw themselves from the opposition now made to the performance of my public duty—for be it known to you, that the Constitution and laws of the United States consider an opposition to the execution of the laws by military force, as TREASON, and any forcible opposition to the execution of Judicial Process, as a *bigb misdemeanor*. The situation in which you are placed is a serious one, and should excite reflection and deliberation; for deliberation time is necessary, which if you require, will be granted.—For I now solemnly declare my intention of eventually executing the process in this case, which has excited so much serious apprehension for the peace and welfare of our common country. My duty will require of me the raising of the Possé of the District, if the opposition is not withdrawn, of which power I shall avail myself, if necessary, in enforcing the mandate of the laws.”

The Marshal then asked General Bright, if he wanted time to deliberate. He replied no, I am ready and determined to resist. In the name and by the authority of the United States, said the Marshal addressing the soldiers, I command you to lay down your arms and permit me to proceed. In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I command you to resist him, replied Gen. Bright, in which he was obeyed. The Marshal finding it impossible to serve his process at this place, proceeded to the house of Mrs. Waters, where he again attempted to serve it, but was again resisted and compelled to retire. Troops are still stationed there, and we learn that the Philadelphia Legion has been ordered out to oppose the Marshal, whenever he shall again attempt to serve his process, which, we understand, he will do with a posse unless the money is paid.

Had there been any wisdom and foresight in our Legislature, this disgraceful scene might have been avoided; and we do hope that even yet, Justice may be done to Omstead, and the honor of the State preserved from complete disgrace.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, MARCH 25.

LATE FROM SPAIN.

Yesterday arrived the ship Bordeaux, Capt. Law, from Cadiz 51 days. A passenger reports, that a few days before he sailed, accounts had been received of an obstinate battle having been fought by Gen. Moore's army and the French, near Valladolid; that

after a dreadful carnage on both sides, an army of reserve, commanded by the Emperor in person, arrived on the field; night closed the sanguinary conflict, and the British were forced to retreat to the mountains of Asturias! It is also reported, that an English captain who had arrived at Cadiz, from Corunna, stated, that the British were marching into Corunna, when he sailed; that some transports were waiting for them; but that they were so closely pursued by the French, that it was apprehended part of them would be cut off, as there were not ships enough to receive them. [How then, come they to permit this brave Captain's vessel to sail empty handed?] The Spanish authorities at Cadiz, it is also stated, endeavored to suppress these accounts; but they were believed; and the people were alarmed.

The Governor of Cadiz, (JONES) had taken measures to defend that place.—The bridge had been destroyed; and numbers were employed on the fortifications.

It was also reported, that after the British retreated, a French division marched to attack Romana, somewhere near Valladolid, but who had not formed a junction with the British: The consequence was, that Romana retreated to join the Duke del Infantado, somewhere in New Castile.—That 6000 French had been within two days march of Seville; but had retreated: That the Supreme Council had not removed to Cadiz, but were expected there. That Gen. Reding, had 24,000 men in Tarragona; and that the Spaniards in Catalonia had gained an advantage over the French; That Saragossa was still defended; that General Blake had joined the French; and that the English fleet at Lisbon had sailed for Corunna.—So much for gossiping reports.

March 27.

From Capt. Law of the ship Bordeaux, and one of his passengers, we have been informed, that two or three days before they left Cadiz, Mr. Erving, the American Charge des Affaires, the Austrian Ambassador, and the Pope's Nuncio, all arrived there from Seville.

They further state, it was reported in Cadiz, that the celebrated Morla, late Governor-General of Madrid, was appointed Corregidor of that City by King Joseph—that General Guesta was in disgrace; that the army of General Castanos was entirely dispersed and disarmed, and that the General had arrived at Seville, under a strong escort. It was generally believed that Gen. Blake had actually joined the French. All the French inhabitants in Cadiz had been arrested and imprisoned, on suspicion of being favorably disposed towards the new order of things.

Capt. Law, informs, that Mr. Erving, the American Minister, had received assurances from the Spanish Junta at Seville, that all American vessels detained in the port of Algieras, under Bonaparte's decrees, would be immediately released.

From an extra Cadiz Gazette of 30th January, 1809.

[Per the Bordeaux, Capt. Law.]

The Supreme Junta of Government for the province of Catalonia, advise the following official intelligence. The army under the command of the Marquis de Lazan, with the Arragonese troops, and those under the orders of the Commandant Claros, have had the good fortune to put to flight a body of French, and to shut them up in Figueras and Rosas, taking from them a quantity of warlike stores and provisions, with some prisoners and a number of cannon; and had placed themselves in such a situation, as to cut off all communication between the Port of Figueras with that of Rosas, and also with France.

The grand army commanded by General Reding had reunited in Tarragona since their last retreat. It was composed of 24,000 men, comprising a regiment of Swiss, who had arrived from Mallorca, and 3500 men from Valencia.

This interesting intelligence is published with the consent of the Supreme Government.

March 29.

By the ship Pilgrim arrived here yesterday from Gibraltar, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received Gibraltar papers to the 21st of January. They contain news from Seville and other parts of Spain, down to the 15th of January: by which it appears, that the situation of the Patriots at that time, was in such a situation as to promise ultimate success. The following articles are copied from the Gibraltar paper of the 21st January. They also contain the capitulation of Madrid; and the infamous Morla's letter.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON SARAGOSSA.

VALENCIA, JAN. 30.

The board of Teruel, informs the board of this Capital, that on the 29th December the French renewed their attack upon Saragossa, whose inhabitants defended themselves with their wonted gallantry and success, the enemy's lost amounted to 3000 men. Immortal Saragossa! thou shalt be the grave of our base invaders.

Extract of a private letter from Seville, dated January 11.

“Romana has effected a junction with General Moore, and the English have surprised Lefebvre with 500 men at the Bridge of B-navente, and taken them prisoners.—The French plunder whatever they can lay their hands upon, as well in Madrid as in every other place where they happen to have force.”

Letters of a late date from France, whose contents may be relied on, state that 430,000 soldiers had left France for Spain and Portugal; and that Napoleon had directed Gen. Junot to reach Lisbon by the 17th of January.—National Intelligencer.

proved to the satisfaction of all reflecting men to be wholly unfounded and visionary, and fatally mischievous.

Resolved, That the citizens here convened perceive no necessity for these continued restrictions on commerce, either for protection or avoiding war.—That the natural tendency of such regulations is rather towards a war.—That, in the opinion of this meeting, the surest way to avoid war, is to negotiate with sincerity, and in the spirit of fair and liberal compromise.—That such negotiation can never be inconsistent with honor and dignity.—That it appears from the history of our concerns with foreign courts, and a view of the public documents, that an honorable settlement of differences, might have been effected with Great-Britain, had the negotiation been conducted on those principles:—But that, in the opinion of this meeting, the administration by setting up doubtful claims, and rigidly adhering to them as settled maxims and indispenfible principles, and by the fallacious policy of backing negotiation with offensive regulations, and finally by contemptuously rejecting terms of accommodation, have embarrassed negotiation, and lost the best opportunity for an adjustment.—That in the opinion of this meeting it was fully in the power of the administration to make a treaty with Great-Britain upon honorable and beneficial terms; and if by its delay, its neglects, and its obstinate perseverance in a line of policy equally odious and idle, or if under some improper influence, or strange infatuation, it has at length rendered the obstacles to a settlement insurmountable, this meeting can never cease to lament the unfortunate state of things; and the people at large must hold their public servants answerable for the policy and its consequences.

Resolved, As the decided sense of this meeting, that the principal source of the evils and embarrassments under which we labor, is to be found in the mismanagement of our foreign concerns, and the feeble, partial and contracted views of our executive cabinet, which while recommending offensive and irritating measures at home, has affected a crooked policy, and practised duplicity abroad.—That the conduct of the administration has not been impartial between Great-Britain and France, either in the character of its measures, or style of its remonstrances.—And the citizens now assembled are further constrained most solemnly to declare their conviction, that the most sacred relations between the government and people of these United States has been sported with, by concealing from that people, or publishing in mutilated extracts, the most important information relative to the dispositions of foreign powers: whereby the true state of our foreign relations, in this crisis of danger, has not been known, and the people have been led to believe that Great-Britain was less friendly, and France less hostile, than in truth they were.

(To be concluded in our next.)

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA,

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 24.

The following CIRCULAR has been transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors:

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Treasury Department, March 18, 1809.

SIR,
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The expressions used in the sixteenth section of the act, had at first impressed a belief that vessels owned in whole or in part by foreigners, could not be cleared for English or French ports. But on more minute investigation of the thirteenth section of the act, and of the proviso of the first section of the Embargo act, passed on the twenty second of December, 1807, I think that opinion to have been erroneous. Vessels owned in whole or in part by foreigners are still permitted, in conformity with the said proviso, to depart either in ballast or with the cargoes which they had brought in, and which have not been landed, for any foreign port whatever. If they shall clear for a port with which commercial intercourse is permitted to American vessels by the act of the 11th inst. they must give bond, in conformity with the 13th section of the said act, that they shall not proceed to a forbidden port; but if they are bound to a forbidden port no bond is necessary; and they may be permitted to clear accordingly. This applies as well to English or French, as to any other foreign vessels. But the proviso of the act of the 22d Dec. 1807, being still unrepealed in all its parts, and the act itself being repealed in part only, so far as relates to vessels owned by citizens of the United States, vessels owned in whole or in part by foreigners are still forbidden to take on board any new cargo. American vessels are permitted to go only to the ports not forbidden by the act of the 11th inst. and may export there any species of merchandise. Foreign vessels may depart for any foreign port whatever, but cannot take on board or export any merchandise either foreign or domestic, other than was on board when notified of the embargo, or in other words, as it relates to all foreign vessels now in the United States, other than the cargoes which they may have brought in, and which have not been landed.

On the subject of ports for which clearances may be granted, or must be refused to American vessels, I will observe, that as the legality or illegality of the voyage can, in doubtful cases, be determined only by the courts of the United States, that question can never be affected either by granting or refusing a clearance. The forms of bonds which have been transmitted by the comptroller, are in conformity with the expressions used in the act; and it must be clearly understood that as, on the one hand, the condition of the bond may not, on trial, be deemed forfeited in every instance where a vessel shall have proceeded to a port for which a clearance had been refused; so, on the other hand, errors may be committed in granting clearances for ports which the courts may ultimately adjudge to have been forbidden by law, and it is not intended that the mere act of thus granting a clearance shall release the party from the penalty which may be incurred by pursuing an illegal voyage.

I am still of opinion that no clearance can be granted for any part of the island of St. Domingo, or of the kingdom of Italy. The independence of St. Domingo has not been acknowledged by any act of government; and, if not independent, it is a dependency of France. The kingdom of Italy, which now includes Venice and Leghorn, though not annexed to France, is governed in the name of the French Emperor, and is not only in fact, but in name, one of his dependencies. There are ports in Spain and Portugal, which may hereafter be exclusively in the possession of Great-Britain or France, and for which clearances should according to circumstances be refused. It is understood that at present they are all under the nominal government of a Spanish Sovereign, or of the Prince Regent of Portugal, and that therefore clearances may be granted for all. The rule must be that places held in the name of the sovereign of the country, though garrisoned by British or French troops, are not to be considered as forbidden ports. But if conquered by either, as in the case of Lisbon before its evacuation by the French, they are exclusively in the possession of the conquerors and therefore forbidden.

There is nothing in the law which forbids the sale of American vessels abroad; but the condition of the bond required by the thirteenth section is, that they shall not proceed to any British or French port. The condition of the bond will be considered by this department as forfeited, and the bond put in suit, if prior to their return to the United States, and during the continuance of the act, they shall proceed to such port, whether they have been sold or remain the property of the same owners. The provisions in that section which relate to the production of a certificate of the landing of the cargo only establish the species of proof requisite in that respect, but do not affect that part of the bond by which the vessels are altogether forbidden to proceed to certain ports.

Bonds given under the act of the ninth of January last, in six times the value of the vessel and cargo, on the condition that vessels having cargoes on board shall not depart without a clearance, may be cancelled whenever the owners shall think proper to send such vessels and cargoes, to a port with which intercourse is permitted by the act of the first instant, and shall give bond in conformity with the thirteenth section of the said act.

The extension of the terms of credit allowed in certain cases on revenue bonds, by the acts of March 10, 1808, and January 12, 1809, continues in force, notwithstanding the partial repeal of the act laying an embargo.

The temptations to evade the embargo laws are so much diminished by the partial repeal which has now taken place, that I do not perceive any further necessity for continuing the extraordinary expences which had been authorized for the purpose of enforcing those laws. All the authorities therefore which have been heretofore given to employ additional boats, officers, or men for that purpose, must be considered as henceforth revoked. And under the existing circumstances of the revenue, I have to request that you will, as far as is practicable and consistent with the public service, reduce every branch of expence incident to the collection of duties, and connected with the performance of your official duties.

I am, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

To the Collector of the Customs
for the District of ————

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 27.

OPPUGNATION TO THE LAWS.

On Friday last, the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Pennsylvania District, in obedience to the pre-emptory mandamus from the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Oimstead and others against the representatives of the late David Rittenhouse, Esq. directed an attachment to issue against the daughters of Mr. Rittenhouse, who are ex-entrines of his estate, to compel them to perform the decree made against them some years ago.

On the morning of that day, a detachment of Pennsylvania militia, under the direction of Gen. Bright, who had previous orders from the Governor of this State to this effect, paraded in front of the dwellings of the ladies above mentioned, at the corner of Arch and Seventh streets, for the purpose of resisting the Marshal of the United States in the execution of his process against them. A house in the neighbourhood was hired as a guard-house for the use of the men, and sentinels were placed before the dwellings occupied by the ladies. The guards were regularly re-

lieved during that day and night and the morning of Saturday.

On Saturday morning about 11 o'clock, John Smith, Esq. Marshal of this District, having received the process above mentioned, proceeded to the house of Mrs. Sergeant, one of the ladies, attended by his two deputies, to execute it.—When he was within ten or fifteen feet of the door, the sentinel presented his bayonet at the Marshal's breast, and ordered him to proceed no further. The Marshal asked him if he knew who he was. The sentinel replied—I cannot know any man; my duty is to prevent any person from going into that house, and I will do my duty. Mr. Smith told him that he was the Marshal of the United States, come to execute process. By this time the officer of the guard, with a file of men came up, cleared the pavement of all, except the Marshal and a few who were in his company. The Marshal, who had never moved from the spot in which he had halted when the sentinel first presented his bayonet, and had behaved with great coolness, and firmness, now addressed the officer and told him who he was, and that he had come to execute process, which he would do at the risk of his life. He then attempted to make towards the door, but was prevented by the men who were ordered to charge bayonets and resist him. The Marshal finding he was opposed by a body of men in military array, demanded of the officer then present, the name of his superior officer, and was informed that it was General Bright, who was sent for.—In the mean time, the Marshal caused the names of all the men who were in uniform and had then with hostile weapons opposed the execution of the laws, to be taken down to be reported to the proper tribunal.

In about half an hour, Gen. Bright appeared, and immediately ordered the men, who were then at a shoulder, to charge bayonet. The Marshal against whose breast the bayonets were charged, and who could not have advanced six inches without danger to his life, demanded of Gen. Bright, if he knew that he was Marshal of the United States, of this district.—Gen. Bright replied yes.—The Marshal then read aloud his writ, and declared he would execute it at the peril of his life, at the same time made an attempt to move forward.—Bright said “at the peril of your life do it,” and immediately a bayonet was charged at him so close as to touch his breast.

The Marshal then read aloud to the soldiers and people his commission as Marshal of the United States for this District, and addressed them in the following words, as nearly as we can remember them.

Fellow-Citizens,

“Imperious duty commands my attendance at this time, and place, in order to execute the process now in my hand, and which has been issued by virtue of a mandate from the highest Judicial Tribunal of our Country. In the performance of my duty, I shall be governed by prudence and discretion, and withal by that firmness which should at all times influence those who are intrusted officially with the execution of the laws. It is with painful regret I view the collision existing between the State, and the paramount authority of the United States, and it will become the serious consideration of those of my fellow-citizens who now appear in military array, how far they may consider themselves authorized or justified in resisting the laws of the land. The love of country and a due sense of duty, I hope will induce those who I now more particularly address, to withdraw themselves from the opposition now made to the performance of my public duty—for be it known to you, that the Constitution and laws of the United States consider an opposition to the execution of the laws by military force, as TREASON, and any forcible opposition to the execution of Judicial Process, as a *high misdemeanor*. The situation in which you are placed is a serious one, and should excite reflection and deliberation; for deliberation time is necessary, which if you require, will be granted.—For I now solemnly declare my intention of eventually executing the process in this case, which has excited so much serious apprehension for the peace and welfare of our common country. My duty will require of me the raising of the posse of the District, if the opposition is not withdrawn, of which power I shall avail myself, if necessary, in enforcing the mandate of the laws.”

The Marshal then asked General Bright, if he wanted time to deliberate. He replied no, I am ready and determined to resist. In the name and by the authority of the United States, said the Marshal addressing the soldiers, I command you to lay down your arms and permit me to proceed. In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I command you to resist him, replied Gen. Bright, in which he was obeyed. The Marshal finding it impossible to serve his process at this place, proceeded to the house of Mrs. Waters, where he again attempted to serve it, but was again resisted and compelled to retire. Troops are still stationed there, and we learn that the Philadelphia Legion has been ordered out to oppose the Marshal, whenever he shall again attempt to serve his process, which, we understand, he will do with a posse unless the money is paid.

Had there been any wisdom and foresight in our Legislature, this disgraceful scene might have been avoided; and we do hope that even yet, Justice may be done to Oimstead, and the honor of the State preserved from complete disgrace.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, MARCH 25.

LATE FROM SPAIN.

Yesterday arrived the ship Bordeaux, Capt. Law, from Cadiz 51 days. A passenger reports, that a few days before he failed, accounts had been received of an obstinate battle having been fought by Gen. Moore's army and the French, near Valladolid; that

after a dreadful carnage on both sides, an army of reserve, commanded by the Emperor in person, arrived on the field; night closed the sanguinary conflict, and the British were forced to retreat to the mountains of Asturias! It is also reported, that an English captain who had arrived at Cadiz, from Corunna, stated, that the British were marching into Corunna, when he failed; that some transports were waiting for them; but that they were so closely pursued by the French, that it was apprehended part of them would be cut off, as there were not ships enough to receive them. [How then, come they to permit this brave Captain's vessel to sail empty handed?] The Spanish authorities at Cadiz, it is also stated, endeavored to suppress these accounts; but they were believed; and the people were alarmed.

The Governor of Cadiz, (JONES) had taken measures to defend that place.—The bridge had been destroyed; and numbers were employed on the fortifications.

It was also reported, that after the British retreated, a French division marched to attack Romana, somewhere near Valladolid, but who had not formed a junction with the British: The consequence was, that Romana retreated to join the Duke del Infantado, somewhere in New Castile.—That 6000 French had been within two days march of Seville; but had retreated: That the Supreme Council had not removed to Cadiz, but were expected there. That Gen. Reding, had 24,000 men in Tarragona; and that the Spaniards in Catalonia had gained an advantage over the French; That Saragossa was still defended; that General Blake had joined the French; and that the English fleet at Lisbon had failed for Corunna.—*So much for gossiping report.*

March 27.

From Capt. Law of the ship Bordeaux, and one of his passengers, we have been informed, that two or three days before they left Cadiz, Mr. Erving, the American Charge des Affaires, the Austrian Ambassador, and the Pope's Nuncio, all arrived there from Seville.

They further state, it was reported in Cadiz, that the celebrated Morla, late Governor-General of Madrid, was appointed Corregidor of that City by King Joseph—that General Guesta was in disgrace; that the army of General Castanos was entirely dispersed and disarmed, and that the General had arrived at Seville, under a strong escort. It was generally believed that Gen. Blake had actually joined the French. All the French inhabitants in Cadiz had been arrested and imprisoned, on suspicion of being favorably disposed towards the new order of things.

Capt. Law, informs, that Mr. Erving, the American Minister, had received assurances from the Spanish Junta at Seville, that all American vessels detained in the port of Algeiras, under Bonaparte's decrees, would be immediately released.

From an extra Cadiz Gazette of 30th January, 1809.

[Per the Bordeaux, Capt. Law.]

The Supreme Junta of Government for the province of Catalonia, advise the following official intelligence. The army under the command of the Marquis de Lazan, with the Arragonefe troops, and those under the orders of the Commandant Claros, have had the good fortune to put to flight a body of French, and to shut them up in Figueras and Rosas, taking from them a quantity of warlike stores and provisions, with some prisoners and a number of cannon; and had placed themselves in such a situation, as to cut off all communication between the Fort of Figueras with that of Rosas, and also with France.

The grand army commanded by General Reding had reunited in Tarragona since their last retreat. It was composed of 24,000 men, comprising a regiment of Swifs, who had arrived from Mallorca, and 3500 men from Valencia.

This interesting intelligence is published with the consent of the Supreme Government.

March 29.

By the ship Pilgrim arrived here yesterday from Gibraltar, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received Gibraltar papers to the 21st of January. They contain news from Seville and other parts of Spain, down to the 11th of January: by which it appears, that the situation of the Patriots at that time, was in such a situation as to promise ultimate success. The following articles are copied from the Gibraltar paper of the 21st January. They also contain the capitulation of Madrid; and the infamous Morla's letter.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON SARAGOSSA.

VALENCIA, Jan. 30.

The board of Teruel, informs the board of this Capital, that on the 29th December the French renewed their attack upon Saragossa, whose inhabitants defended themselves with their wonted gallantry and success, the enemy's loss amounting to 3000 men. Immortal Saragossa! thou shalt be the grave of our base invaders.

Extract of a private letter from Seville, dated January 11.

“Romana has effected a junction with General Moore, and the English have surprised Lefebvre with 500 men at the Bridge of Benavente, and taken them prisoners.—The French plunder whatever they can lay their hands upon, as well in Madrid as in every other place where they happen to have force.”

Letters of a late date from France, whose contents may be relied on, state that 480,000 soldiers had left France for Spain and Portugal; and that Napoleon had directed Gen. Junot to reach Lisbon by the 17th of January.—*National Intelligencer.*

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1809.

RHODE-ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State adjourned on Saturday last: on the Wednesday preceding the Committee on the Farmer's Exchange Bank in Gloucester, made their report, accompanied with sundry documents—300 copies of the report, &c. was ordered to be printed. The Assembly were in session on Wednesday afternoon, on Friday morning the injunction of secrecy was taken off, and we are informed that no vote was taken while the doors were closed.—From the report of the Committee it appears that there is now \$80,000 Dollars, of the Farmers' Exchange Bills, in circulation: That Andrew Dexter, Jun. of Boston, has had at sundry times bills from the Bank, amounting to upwards of \$800,000 Dollars, for which he gave his notes payable in 8 years, with 2 per cent. interest. The Assembly prohibited the President and Directors from issuing Bills or making loans until the next session, to which time the further consideration of the measures to be pursued against the Bank were postponed.

All proceedings under the Militia Law, against the Society of Friends, and others conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms, were suspended until the next session.

The Assembly also passed the following act:—

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, March Session, A. D. 1809.

An ACT to regulate process against Banks and Insurance Companies, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

SECTION 1. BE it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, That whenever final judgment for any sum; in any Court, shall be rendered against any incorporated Bank or Insurance Company in this State, execution on such judgment shall be issued against the goods, chattels and real estate of such Bank or Insurance Company.

SEC. 2. BE it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any execution which shall have been issued, pursuant to the first section of this act, shall be by the officer charged with the service thereof, returned that he cannot find sufficient property of such Bank or Insurance Company, whereon to levy the same, it shall and may be lawful for the party, in whose favour such judgment shall have been rendered, to sue out of the Clerk's Office of the Court in which such judgment was rendered, a writ of *scire facias* against the President and Directors of such Bank or Insurance Company, returnable to the next term of such Court; and on the return thereof, unless such President and Directors shall make it appear, at the Court to which such writ of *scire facias* shall be returned, that they have not, within their possession nor control, sufficient property of such corporation to satisfy said judgment, said Court shall and may issue an execution against such President and Directors, for the amount of such judgment, with interest and cost as for their own private debt.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the President and Cashier of every Bank in this State, shall annually, on the third day of October session, make return under oath or affirmation, to the General Assembly, of the state of their Bank, stating the amount of their Bills or Notes in circulation, the amount of specie in their Bank, the amount of deposits, the amount of Bills of other Banks in their possession, and the amount of debts due to their Bank, which return shall bear date within ten days next preceding the third day of the session to which such return shall be made, under the penalty of five thousand dollars, to be recovered by the General Treasurer, by action of debt, to and for the use of the State, before any Court proper to try the same.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted. That the General Assembly may at any time appoint a committee from their own body, who shall have a right to inspect such general accounts in the books of the several Banks in this State, as shall relate to the return required by the third section of this act: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to imply a right of inspecting the account of any private individual or individuals with the Bank.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the total amount of the debts which any Bank in this State, shall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill or note or other contract, shall not exceed their capital stock actually paid into said Bank, over and above the monies actually deposited in such Bank for safe keeping; and in case of excess, the Directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their private and natural capacities, and in such case an action may be brought against them, their heirs, executors or administrators, in any Court proper to try the same, by any creditor or creditors of such corporation, and be prosecuted to final judgment and execution, and this shall not be construed to exempt the said corporation, or their lands, tenements, goods or chattels from being also liable for and chargeable with the said excess. But such of the said Directors, who may have been absent when the said excess was contracted or created, or who may have dissented from the act or resolution whereby the same was contracted or created, may respectively exonerate themselves from being liable, by forthwith giving notice of the act of their absence or dissent, to the stockholders, at a general meeting which they

are hereby empowered to call for that purpose.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any Bank in this State, shall make and issue any check, note or bill, for a less sum than fifty dollars, payable at any place out of this State, the President and Cashier or other person who shall sign such check, note, or bill, shall each forfeit the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by an action of debt in any Court proper to try the same: one half to and for the use of the State, and the other half to and for the use of the person who shall sue for the same.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of June next, if any person shall pass any note, bill, order or check of any Bank out of this State, of a less sum than five dollars, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of five dollars, to be recovered by indictment or information in the Supreme Judicial Court, or the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the proper county, to the use of the State: or by action of debt in any Court of competent jurisdiction, one half thereof to the use of the person who shall sue for the same, and the other half to and for the use of the State.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any President, Director, Cashier, or other officer of any Bank in this State, shall fraudulently manage or conduct the affairs or business of such Bank, whereby the public or individuals dealing at or with said Bank, shall be defrauded in the payment of their just demands against said Bank, such President, Director, Cashier, or other officer, shall and may be prosecuted in the Supreme Judicial Court by indictment or information, and on conviction shall and may be fined, to and for the use of the State, at the discretion of the Court, not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Resolved, That the foregoing act be published in all the newspapers printed in this State.

A true Copy:

Witness.

SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'y.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

We have the general evidence of history, supported by the warning voice of the venerable WASHINGTON, that "foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican governments." In the mind of the father of his country, this general experience of mankind had made deep impressions: His own experience as a statesman, and the real state and condition of our country and its parties, during his administration and at the period of his retirement, enforced all those impressions, and gave his words an application as pointed as they were interesting. It had been his misfortune to contend, during the greater part of his political life, with a faction zealously espousing the cause of France, and to find her partisans not only in the legislative councils, but in the bosom of his own cabinet. The severest of his public cares was the exertion of his vigilance, his prudence, and his unceasing efforts in guarding against its machinations. One of the most active principles of his administration was, *opposition to foreign influence*. We need not resort to his letters to his friends, in which he so justly and feelingly characterizes the party, which then thrived for a French alliance, and now, in full power, seem equally to thirst for a war with England. His valedictory address contains a strong picture of the workings of his mind. Turn to that address, and mark his sentiments. Couched here, in the expressions of paternal counsel, we see a lively picture of men and things.

"Nothing is more essential," says the venerable sage, "than that permanent inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded, and that in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection; either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury; to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity; and adopts through passion, what reason would reject: at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, infligated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim. So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another, produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation facilitates the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one, the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducements or justification: It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions: by unnecessarily parting with what ought to be retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld: And it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens, who devote themselves to the favorite nation, facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their

own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearance of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation. As avenues to foreign influence, in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practise the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils!" "The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connexion as possible."

The address, in which this wise counsel was expressed, was received throughout the Union with respect and admiration, bordering on enthusiasm. The intended retirement from office announced in it, called forth general expressions of regret: and Congress, in their answer to the President's speech at the opening of the following session, declared that regret, and their approbation of his public conduct in solemn and affectionate terms. It was on that occasion that a Giles, then one of the most powerful of the leaders of the opposition party, and now a main pillar of the present administration: a Giles, who had laboured so long in the cause of France, and still continues those labors for a war with England; as a remedy for all grievances: a Giles, who stung with the disappointment of his former hopes, and with a certain consciousness, through which the maxims of WASHINGTON sunk like shafts into his heart, it was then, we say, that a Giles stood up and opposed the public expressions of regret, denied the wisdom and firmness of WASHINGTON, declared for himself, "that he was one of those who did not regret the President's retiring from office; and that he believed that there were a thousand men in the United States who were capable of filling the presidential chair, as well as it had been filled before." We have here a sample of those passions and of that judgment which has so materially directed the destinies of a free people. This is that abtinent friend of France, who so warmly advocated the iniquitous embargo; who originated an arbitrary, despotic and oppressive law to enforce it, and whose elaborate, disingenuous and profligate speech in support of the non-intercourse act, (as a measure which will produce war with Great-Britain,) is now circulating by thousands in our country, for the purpose of reconciling the people to their distresses, and teaching them to espouse and hug their unhappy fate.

The accounts which we have had from Spain of late, are so contradictory a nature, that it is impossible to form any correct idea of the present situation of that distressed country: If we were to form an opinion, it would be that Bonaparte's influence in that kingdom is gaining ground, and that, perhaps the next accounts from that country will be that the greatest part of it is under the controul of the tyrant. We have always infixed, and we are still of opinion, that with the sword, the Spaniards could not be conquered; but by intrigue and treachery they may, like other nations, fall. And that Napoleon has lately been making more use of his old system of destruction, intrigue, than of the sword, there is now not a doubt. If the Spaniards can resist they must have more resolution and patriotism than generally falls to the lot of men in their situation. We are however, not yet without hopes; the Spaniards have thus far performed more than could have been expected, and it is possible they may still hold out until some change may take place in the face of the world to their advantage.

CAPTURE OF MARTINIQUE.

On the 25th of Feb. the French Commander at Fort Bourbon, capitulated. It is also stated, that the surrender of the Fort was accelerated by the accidental explosion of the powder-magazine, which also destroyed the water-cistern. The British troops were commanded by Gen. Beckwith. There was but one French frigate at Fort Royal, and she was destroyed before the surrender of the place—her commander had been previously killed by the explosion of a bomb. A sloop of war was immediately despatched for England with accounts of the surrender of the Island. *Bos. Palladium.*

The Grand Jury of St. Mary's County, Maryland, have presented the Governor, Wright, of that state, for liberating from prison the leaders of the tar and feather mob of Baltimore. This is creditable to the state, and detests from the stigma which the Governor had brought upon it in the eyes of the world.

The ships Pacific, Stanton, for Falmouth, and Mentor, Ward, for L'Orient, with messengers and despatches, sailed from New-York on Friday the 24th ult.

DIED.—In this town on Tuesday last, Mrs. PHOEBE MURFEE, consort of Capt. John Murfey, aged 29 years: after a short illness, which she supported with pious fortitude and resignation to the will of Divine Providence.—In the loss of Mrs. Murfey, society has been deprived of a worthy member, in whom were found the affectionate wife, the tender mother, and the benevolent neighbour. She lived truly beloved, and died sincerely lamented.

—On the 25th ult. of the whooping cough, Elizabeth Robinson, only child of Mr. George B. Robinson, aged 8 months and 12 days.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED.

Sloop Maria, Mathewson, New York. do. Fame, Waldin, ditto.

CLEARED.

Brig Fame, Burroughs, Cadiz: do. German-Peggy, Gorton, Havana: do. Brandywine, Davis, ditto: do. Pegafus, Rathbone, ditto: do. Factor, Brownell, Philadelphia: do. Hercules Courtney, Phillips, Charleston: Schooner Portsmouth, Chase, Madeira: Sloop Aurora, Cahoon, New-York.

Abolition of the Slave Trade.

LATELY published at Philadelphia, and for sale at L. ROUSMANIERE'S Book and Stationary Store, No. 1, Long-Wharf, Newport.

The History of the Rise, Progress and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the Slave-Trade, by the British Parliament.—By THOMAS CLARKSON, M. A. In two vols. 12mo.—Price 3 dollars per set, neatly and strongly bound.

Also for sale as above.

The American GARDENER'S CALENDAR; adapted to the Climates and Seasons of the United States:—Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the Kitchen-Garden, Fruit-Garden, Orchard, Vineyard, Nursery, Pleasure-Garden, Flower-Garden, Green-House, Hot-House, and Forcing Frames, for every month in the year; with ample practical directions for performing the same, also a variety of other necessary and useful information, by BERNARD M'MAHON, Nursery, Seedsman, and Florist.—In 1 vol. Newport, April 1, 1809.

Sale at Auction.

On MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1809, at X o'clock A. M. on the premises.

THE HOUSE, adjoining Mr. PRATOR's on the Ferry-Wharf, formerly known by the *Mumford House*.—Conditions, the House to be removed 3 days after the Sale. Terms of payment, Cash.

LOPEZ & DEXTER, Auctioneers.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE SHARES.

THOSE disposed to sell their Shares in the RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE, may receive Cash, by application to

JOSIAH C. SHAW.

No. 7, Washington-Square.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE building LOT, situated on the upper part of Mary-Street, next wellward of the Estate of M. SEIXAS, Esq.—For terms, apply to MARTHA BUCKMASTER. Newport, March 31, 1809.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE and Garden, situated at the upper end of Broad-Street, late the residence of William Stall, deceased.—Also, A two-story Building, and Garden adjoining the same, fronting on Broad-Street, which has been occupied as a work shop.—Also, One other Garden Lot, adjoining the same. The whole will be Sold or Let together, or separate. For terms, apply to the Subscriber.

THOMAS D. STALL.

Newport, April 1, 1809.

TO LET,

THAT part of the HOUSE occupied by Mr. BENJAMIN CHACE, standing on Washington and Marl-Streets, and directly opposite Capt. Thomas Dennis's; under the direction of the Trustees to the Long-Wharf and Public School.—Apply to

CONSTANT TABER,

Treasurer to said Trustees.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having had a Quantity of Boards stolen from their piles on Elam's Wharf, and from the circumstance of Messrs. NOAH BARKER & SON having a pile also on the same wharf, which they purchased from us, from which they had frequently taken, as they had occasion to use them, some evil-minded person, (probably the thief himself) has given currency to a report, that Mr. Barker and his Son, had clandestinely taken Boards belonging to us.—And as the report has been imputed to our suggestion, and become too general to be traced to its source; and has been relied on as a fact, by many who are not perfectly acquainted with their characters, and with such, much to the injury of their reputation. In justice to them, this is therefore to certify, that we have not, nor ever had, the least suspicion of Mr. Barker or his Son, for whom we have the highest regard as honest and industrious citizens; nor have we ever made any suggestions, or given any hints, that would warrant any person in reporting a thing so injurious to their established characters as men of integrity and worth.—We regret that so ill grounded a report should have been so long in circulation, as this appears to have been, without coming to the knowledge of either Messrs. Barker or ourselves, that we might have met it by an earlier contradiction, or traced it to its origin.

JOHN CLARKE,

WILLIAM COZZENS.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A BODY PEW in the Rev. Mr. Eddy's Meeting-House.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury. Newport, Feb. 25, 1809.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1809.

RHODE-ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

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An ACT to regulate process against Banks and Insurance Companies, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

SECTION 1. BE it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, That whenever final judgment for any sum; in any Court, shall be rendered against any incorporated Bank or Insurance Company in this State, execution on such judgment shall be issued against the goods, chattels and real estate of such Bank or Insurance Company.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any execution which shall have been issued, pursuant to the first section of this act, shall be by the officer charged with the service thereof, returned that he cannot find sufficient property of such Bank or Insurance Company, whereon to levy the same, it shall and may be lawful for the party, in whose favour such judgment shall have been rendered, to sue out of the Clerk's Office of the Court in which such judgment was rendered, a writ of *scire facias* against the President and Directors of such Bank or Insurance Company, returnable to the next term of such Court; and on the return thereof, unless such President and Directors shall make it appear, at the Court to which such writ of *scire facias* shall be returned, that they have not, within their possession nor control, sufficient property of such corporation to satisfy said judgment, said Court shall and may issue an execution against such President and Directors, for the amount of such judgment, with interest and cost as for their own private debt.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the President and Cashier of every Bank in this State, shall annually, on the third day of October session, make return under oath or affirmation, to the General Assembly, of the state of their Bank, stating the amount of their Bills or Notes in circulation, the amount of specie in their Bank, the amount of deposits, the amount of Bills of other Banks in their possession, and the amount of debts due to their Bank, which return shall bear date within ten days next preceding the third day of the session to which such return shall be made, under the penalty of five thousand dollars, to be recovered by the General Treasurer, by action of debt, to and for the use of the State, before any Court proper to try the same.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted. That the General Assembly may at any time appoint a committee from their own body, who shall have a right to inspect such general accounts in the books of the several Banks in this State, as shall relate to the return required by the third section of this act: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to imply a right of inspecting the account of any private individual or individuals with the Bank.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the total amount of the debts which any Bank in this State, shall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill or note or other contract, shall not exceed their capital stock actually paid into said Bank, over and above the monies actually deposited in such Bank for safe keeping; and in case of excess, the Directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their private and natural capacities, and in such case an action may be brought against them, their heirs, executors or administrators, in any Court proper to try the same, by any creditor or creditors of such corporation, and be prosecuted to final judgment and execution, and this shall not be construed to exempt the said corporation, or their lands, tenements, goods or chattels from being also liable for and chargeable with the said excess. But such of the said Directors, who may have been absent when the said excess was contracted or created, or who may have dissented from the act or resolution whereby the same was contracted or created, may respectively exonerate themselves from being so liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact of their absence or dissent, to the Stockholders, at a general meeting, which they

are hereby empowered to call for that purpose.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any Bank in this State, shall make and issue any check, note or bill, for a less sum than fifty dollars, payable at any place out of this State, the President and Cashier or other person who shall sign such check, note, or bill, shall each forfeit the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by an action of debt in any Court proper to try the same: one half to and for the use of the State, and the other half to and for the use of the person who shall sue for the same.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of June next, if any person shall pass any note, bill, order or check of any Bank out of this State, of a less sum than five dollars, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of five dollars, to be recovered by indictment or information in the Supreme Judicial Court, or the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the proper county, to the use of the State: or by action of debt in any Court of competent jurisdiction, one half thereof to the use of the person who shall sue for the same, and the other half to and for the use of the State.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any President, Director, Cashier, or other officer of any Bank in this State, shall fraudulently manage or conduct the affairs or business of such Bank, whereby the public or individuals dealing at or with said Bank, shall be defrauded in the payment of their just demands against said Bank, such President, Director, Cashier, or other officer, shall and may be prosecuted in the Supreme Judicial Court by indictment or information, and on conviction shall and may be fined, to and for the use of the State, at the discretion of the Court, not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Resolved, That the foregoing act be published in all the newspapers printed in this State.

A true Copy:

Witness.

SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'y.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

We have the general evidence of history, supported by the warning voice of the venerable WASHINGTON, that "foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican governments." In the mind of the father of his country, this general experience of mankind had made deep impressions: His own experience as a statesman, and the real state and condition of our country and its parties, during his administration and at the period of his retirement, enforced all those impressions, and gave his words an application as pointed as they were interesting. It had been his misfortune to contend, during the greater part of his political life, with a faction zealously espousing the cause of France, and to find her partisans not only in the legislative councils, but in the bosom of his own cabinet. The severest of his public cares was the exertion of his vigilance, his prudence, and his unceasing efforts in guarding against its machinations. One of the most active principles of his administration was, *opposition to foreign influence*. We need not resort to his letters to his friends, in which he so justly and feelingly characterizes the party, which then thirsted for a French alliance, and now, in full power, seem equally to thirst for a war with England. His valedictory address contains a strong picture of the workings of his mind. Turn to that address, and mark his sentiments. Couched here, in the expressions of paternal counsel, we see a lively picture of men and things.

"Nothing is more essential," says the venerable sage, "than that permanent inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded, and that in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection; either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury; to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity; and adopts, through passion, what reason would reject: at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, infligated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim. So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another, produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation facilitates the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one, the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducements or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions: by unnecessarily parting with what ought to be retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld: And it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens, who devote themselves to the favorite nation, facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their

own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, of a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation. As avenues to foreign influence, in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practise the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils!" "The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connexion as possible."

The address, in which this wise counsel was expressed, was received throughout the Union with respect and admiration, bordering on enthusiasm. The intended retirement from office announced in it, called forth general expressions of regret: and Congress, in their answer to the President's speech at the opening of the following session, declared that regret, and their approbation of his public conduct in solemn and affectionate terms. It was on that occasion that a Giles, then one of the most powerful of the leaders of the opposition party, and now a main pillar of the present administration: a Giles, who had laboured so long in the cause of France, and still continues those labors for a war with England, as a remedy for all grievances: a Giles, who stung with the disappointment of his former hopes, and with a certain consciousness, through which the maxims of WASHINGTON sunk like shafts into his heart, it was then, we say, that a Giles stood up and opposed the public expressions of regret, denied the wisdom and firmness of WASHINGTON, declared for himself, "that he was one of those who did not regret the President's retiring from office; and that he believed that there were a thousand men in the United States who were capable of filling the presidential chair, as well as it had been filled before." We have here a sample of those passions and of that judgment which has so materially directed the destinies of a free people. This is that ancient friend of France, who so warmly advocated the iniquitous embargo; who originated an arbitrary, despotic and oppressive law to enforce it, and whose elaborate, disingenuous and profligate speech in support of the non-intercourse act, (as a measure which will produce war with Great-Britain,) is now circulating by thousands in our country, for the purpose of reconciling the people to their distresses, and teaching them to espouse and hug their unhappy fate.

The accounts which we have had from Spain of late, are of so contradictory a nature, that it is impossible to form any correct idea of the present situation of that distressed country: If we were to form an opinion, it would be that Bonaparte's influence in that kingdom is gaining ground, and that, perhaps the next accounts from that country will be that the greatest part of it is under the controul of the tyrant. We have always infixed, and we are still of opinion, that with the sword, the Spaniards could not be conquered; but by intrigue and treachery they may, like other nations, fall. And that Napoleon has lately been making more use of his old system of destruction, intrigue, than of the sword, there is now not a doubt. If the Spaniards can resist they must have more resolution and patriotism than generally falls to the lot of men in their situation. We are however, not yet without hopes; the Spaniards have thus far performed more than could have been expected, and it is possible they may still hold out until some change may take place in the face of the world to their advantage.

CAPTURE OF MARTINIQUE.

On the 25th of Feb. the French Command-er at Fort Bourbon, capitulated. It is also stated, that the surrender of the Fort was accelerated by the accidental explosion of the powder-magazine, which also destroyed the water-cistern. The British troops were commanded by Gen. Beckwith. There was but one French frigate at Fort Royal, and she was destroyed before the surrender of the place—her commander had been previously killed by the explosion of a bomb. A sloop of war was immediately despatched for England with accounts of the surrender of the Island. *Bos. Palladium.*

The Grand Jury of St. Mary's County, Maryland, have presented the Governor, Wright, of that state, for liberating from prison the leaders of the tar and feather mob of Baltimore. This is creditable to the state, and detests from the stigma which the Governor had brought upon it in the eyes of the world.

The ships Pacific, Stanton, for Falmouth, and Mentor, Ward, for L'Orient, with messengers and despatches, sailed from New-York on Friday the 24th ult.

DIED.—In this town on Tuesday last, Mrs. PHEBE MURPHY, consort of Capt. John Murfey, aged 29 years: after a short illness, which she supported with pious fortitude and resignation to the will of Divine Providence.—In the loss of Mrs. Murfey, society has been deprived of a worthy member, in whom were found the affectionate wife, the tender mother, and the benevolent neighbour. She lived truly beloved, and died sincerely lamented.

—On the 25th ult. of the whooping cough, Elizabeth Robinson, only child of Mr. George B. Robinson, aged 8 months and 12 days.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED.

Sloop Maria, Mathewson, New York. do. Fame, Waldin, ditto.

CLEARED.

Brig Fame, Burroughs, Cadiz: do. German, Peggy, Gorton, Havana: do. Brandywine, Davis, ditto: do. Pegasus, Rathbone, ditto: do. Factor, Brownell, Philadelphia: do. Hercules Courtney, Phillips, Charleston: Schooner Portsmouth, Chace, Madeira: Sloop Aurora, Caboon, New-York.

Abolition of the Slave Trade.

LATELY published at Philadelphia, and for sale at L. ROUSMANIERE'S Book and Stationary Store, No. 1, Long-Wharf, Newport.

The History of the Rise, Progress and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the Slave-Trade, by the British Parliament.—By THOMAS CLARKSON, M. A. In two vols. 12mo.—Price 3 dollars per set, neatly and strongly bound.

Also for sale as above.

The American GARDENER'S CALENDAR; adapted to the Climates and Seasons of the United States:—Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the Kitchen-Garden, Fruit-Garden, Orchard, Vineyard, Nursery, Pleasure-Garden, Flower-Garden, Green-House, Hot-House, and Forcing Frames, for every month in the year; with ample practical directions for performing the same, also a variety of other necessary and useful information, by BERNARD M'MARON, Nursery, Seedsman, and Florist.—In 1 vol. Newport, April 1, 1809.

Sale at Auction.

On MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1809, at X o'clock A. M. on the premises.

THE HOUSE, adjoining Mr. Prior's on the Ferry-Wharf, formerly known by the *Mumford House*.—Conditions, the House to be removed 3 days after the Sale. Terms of payment, Cash.

LOPEZ & DEXTER, Auc'rs.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE SHARES.

THOSE disposed to sell their Shares in the RHODE ISLAND BRIDGE, may receive Cash, by application to

JOSIAH C. SHAW,

No. 7, Washington-Square.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE building LOT, situated on the upper part of Mary-Street, next westward of the Estate of M. SEIXAS, Esq.—For terms, apply to MARTHA BUCKMASTER. Newport, March 31, 1809.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE and Garden, situated at the upper end of Broad-Street, late the residence of William Stall, deceased.—Also, A two-story Building, and Garden adjoining the same, fronting on Broad-Street, which has been occupied as a work shop.—Also, One other Garden Lot, adjoining the same. The whole will be Sold or Let together, or separate. For terms, apply to the Subscriber.

THOMAS D. STALL.

Newport, April 1, 1809.

TO LET,

THAT part of the HOUSE occupied by Mr. BENJAMIN CHACE, standing on Washington and Marl-Streets, and directly opposite Capt. Thomas Dennis's; under the direction of the Trustees to the Long-Wharf and Public School.—Apply to

CONSTANT TABER,

Treasurer to said Trustees.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having had a Quantity of Boards stolen from their piles on Elam's Wharf, and from the circumstance of Messrs. NOAH BARKER & SON having a pile also on the same wharf, which they purchased from us, from which they had frequently taken, as they had occasion to use them, some evil-minded person, (probably the thief himself) has given currency to a report, that Mr. Barker and his Son, had clandestinely taken Boards belonging to us.—And as the report has been imputed to our suggestions, and become too general to be traced to its source; and has been relied on as a fact, by many who are not perfectly acquainted with their characters, and with such, much to the injury of their reputation. In justice to them, this is therefore to certify, that we have not, nor ever had, the least suspicion of Mr. Barker or his Son, for whom we have the highest regard as honest and industrious citizens; nor have we ever made any suggestions, or given any hints, that would warrant any person in reporting a thing so injurious to their established characters as men of integrity and worth.—We regret that so ill grounded a report should have been so long in circulation, as this appears to have been, without coming to the knowledge of either Messrs. Barker's or ourselves, that we might have met it by an earlier contradiction, or traced it to its origin.

JOHN CLARKE,

WILLIAM COZZENS.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A BODY PEW in the Rev. Mr. Eddy's Meeting-House.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury. Newport, Feb. 25, 1809.

BONAPARTE'S CAMPAIGNS.

JUST from the press at Boston, and this day received and for sale at
L. ROUSMANIERE'S
 Book and Stationery Store, No. 1, Long-Wharf, 4 Volumes in 2, boards.—Price 4 Dollars and 50 Cents.

CAMPAIGNS of the Armies of France, in Prussia, Saxony and Poland, under the command of His Majesty the Emperor and King, in 1806 and 1807.—Containing three elegant and correct Engravings, viz.—Napoleon I. King and Queen of Prussia, and Emperor of Russia. A work destined to record the great events of that memorable era, and the brilliant achievements of the generals, officers and soldiers.—Accompanied with biographical notices upon those who fell during that memorable campaign.—Also, with historical and military details, of the sieges and battles which have glorified the different countries, through which the French have just marched their armies. Translated from the French by **SAMUEL MACKAY**, A. M. Professor of the French Language, Bolton.

FISHER AMES'S WORKS, AND CHAPMAN'S SELECT SPEECHES.

A few more copies of these valuable works, are just received and for sale as above.

Also for sale as above, a more extensive assortment of **BOOKS** and **STATIONARY** than usual, and on as liberal terms as at any Store in the United States: **BIBLES** of every description and price: **PRAYER-BOOKS** and **PSALM-BOOKS**, a great variety, both of sizes and prices.—**SCHOOL-BOOKS** of every kind used in this Vicinity.—**ENGLISH** and **FRENCH DICTIONARIES** of every size and price.—**GREEK** and **LATIN SCHOOL-BOOKS**.—**ACCOUNT-BOOKS** of almost every species in use, well bound and good paper.—The best quality of all kinds of **WRITING** and **LETTER-PAPER**, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America.
 Newport, March 31, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER for Sale on the most favourable terms, the following **GOODS**.
 154 Boxes Havana Brown Sugar.
 72 Chests Souchong Tea, } Warranted of the
 55 Do Bohea Ditto, } first Quality.
 20 Do. Hyson-Skin Do. }
 35 Puncheons St Kitts and Antigua Rum.
 12 Do. New-England Ditto.
 450 Barrels Superfine Flour.
 12 Hogheads Prime Tobacco.
 18 Bales Georgia Upland Cotton.
 10 Pipes Country Gin.
 2000 wt. Black Pepper,
 24,000 wt. West-India } **COFFEE**.
 26,000 wt. Batavia }
 228 Boxes Mucatel and Bloom Raisins.
 40 Casks Raisins.
 80 Barrels Prime Pork.
 3 Pipes L. P. Madeira Wine.
 24 Quarter-Casks Lisbon Ditto.
 5,800 wt. Loaf Sugar.
 7 Casks Zante Currants.
 240 Reams Writing Paper.
 With a variety of other Articles usually called for in the Grocery Line.
 Cash to any amount advanced on Goods deposited for public or private Sale.—Goods stored in a fire-proof Store, and insured against Fire, for 3-8th per cent. per Annum.
 Newport, March 17, 1809.

Insurance against Fire.

To **COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, FARMERS, STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS, &c. &c.**

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY insure Property from Loss or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for shorter and longer periods. This Company first introduced Fire Insurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Institution may in some degree be estimated by the Losses paid to Sufferers by Fire, which in a comparatively short space of time, have considerably exceeded Seven Millions of Dollars.
 The Company insure Houses, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Household Furniture, Merchandise, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Also Vessels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.
 The Premiums vary according to the circumstances of the Property, are in all cases proportioned to the real risk, and as low and moderate as possible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjustment of the Losses.
 For any information required, apply to **L. OPEZ & DEXTER, Agents**.
 Newport, Dec 23, 1808.

Jason Sprague,

Offers for Sale at his Store in Washington-Street, No. 4.

ONE Hundred barrels fresh Superfine Alexandria and New-York Flour, by the barrel or larger quantity; 2000 wt. Cabin bread; 60 barrels pickled Cod; dry Codfish by the quintal or larger quantity; Pork; Beef; Rice by the tierce; loaf, powdered and brown Sugar; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Molasses; West-India, New-England and Cherry Rum, Wine, Brandy and Gin, by the barrel or less quantity; Ginger, Allspice, pepper, Cinnamon, Soap, Candles, Starch, Negro-head, pigtail and leaf Tobacco; Segars by the 1000 or less quantity; Men's and Women's shoes; Boots; writing and wrapping paper; merchantable and clear pine Lumber; Hoghead shooks, Oars, black and bright Varnish; Ropes; a few barrels gurry Oil, Also, a small quantity of Flax.—Which Articles may be had on reasonable terms, for Cash or approved credit, and the smallest favours gratefully received.
 Newport, Feb. 24, 1809.

WILLIAM HOLME,

Respectfully informs his Friends, and the public in general.

THAT he has taken the **HOUSE** lately occupied by Mr. Oliver Evans, near the State-House, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging; and held Parties, or given, provided with Dinner, at short notice, and upon the most reasonable terms.—Those who may please to favor him with their company, may rely upon every possible attention, and the best of accommodations.
 G. H. and Charles to Let, and Stabling for Horses, &c. in application as above.
 Newport, Feb. 3, 1809.

Ten Thousand Dollars, AND NO DEDUCTION!!!

BY AUTHORITY.

A LOTTERY, FOR the purpose of completing the METHODIST CHAPEL in Newport.

S C H E M E.			
12,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each is 60,000 Dollars			
Prizes.	Dollars.	Prizes.	Dollars.
1	10,000	is	10,000
3	3000		3000
6	1000		3000
30	500		3000
50	100		5000
100	50		2500
500	20		2000
3700	5		5000
4411			18,500
			52,000

Subject to no deduction.
 Not two Blanks to a Prize
 The above Lottery will commence drawing, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets are sold, and when completed, a list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and Ninety Days after which the highest prize will be paid; and those prizes above One Hundred Dollars in Sixty days, and all others in Thirty Days.
 Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing, will be considered as generously given to the purposes of the Lottery.

JAMES PERRY, jun.
JOSEPH BOSS, jun.
WILLIAM MOORE, jun.
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN, jun.
L. BEALL.
 Managers.
 Newport, Rhode-Island, May 29, 1807.

TICKETS

in the above Lottery, are for sale at this office.

John F. Townsend & Co.

No. 123, Thames-street, Front of Capt. James Perry's.
HAVE just received an additional supply of **GOODS**, suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms, among which are:—India Cottons, cotton shirting, flannels, baizes, Broadcloths, Cambrics, fine linen Cambric, fine cambric Handkerchiefs, black and crimson tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, slate and black English silk Hosiery, long and habit beaver Gloves black attin, cotton armlets, large cotton fancy shawls, black and white Crape, scarlet Bombazet, pelice Flannels, a few pieces very fine Irish Linens, Muffs and Tippets, &c.—Also or ale, a handsome assortment of real superfine black, blue, brown, corbeau, bottle green and drab Broadcloths and Cambrics, which from their prices, cannot all to please those in want.
 Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Solomon Townsend & Co.

No. 157 Thames-street.
HAVE just received their supply of Fall and Winter **GOODS**, which they offer for Sale on the most reasonable terms.
 Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Stephen Cahoon,

No. 118 Thames-Street.
HAS FOR SALE
LINSEED OIL boiled or unboiled
 Best London White-Lead.
 Spanish Brown.
 Whiting Venetian Red India Do.
 Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
 Red Lead Patent Yellow.
 Verdigrise Prussian-Blue.
 Gold and Silver Leaf.
 Letharge White Vitriol.
 Painter's Brushes and Tools.
 Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
 Spirits of Turpentine.
 Bright and Black Varnish.
 Window-Glass and Putty.
 Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.
 By lending the Dimension of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. his distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of colours, or any work, at the shortest notice, with directions to use them.
 Newport, June 10, 1807.

New and Cheap Goods.

Harvey Sessions, & Co.

No. 125 Thames-Street.
HAVE just received their Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of almost every article usually called for in a Dry Goods Store, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash or approved credit.
 Newport, Nov. 4, 1808.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of John C. Scott, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

FRANCIS MALBONE
JOHN MEIN
WILLIAM ENNIS.
 Com'rs
 All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
THOMAS TOWNSEND, Admr.
 Newport, Dec. 12, 1808.

WE the Subscribers having been by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of James Finch, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months longer from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.
DAVID HUNTINGTON.
JOHN TOWNSEND.
 Com'rs.
 All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
ELIZABETH FINCH Adm'r.
 Newport, March 6, 1809.

James Center,

HAS just received a fresh supply of **GARDEN SEEDS**, which he is now selling at No. 111 Thames-street, Newport, viz:
PEAS. Early white Bush. Do. Black. Refugee and peckled. Head Lettuce, of different kinds. Beet, Carrot, Parsnip. Built and long neck Squash. Water and mull Melon. Onion, Cucumber. Summer Savory. Sweet Majoram. Sage, Pepper, Spuauge. Nasturthion. Vegetable Oyster.
BEANS. Early white Bush. Do. Black. Refugee and peckled. Head Lettuce, of different kinds. Beet, Carrot, Parsnip. Built and long neck Squash. Water and mull Melon. Onion, Cucumber. Summer Savory. Sweet Majoram. Sage, Pepper, Spuauge. Nasturthion. Vegetable Oyster.
CABBAGE. Early Yorkshire. Early Dwarf. Do. But erfia. Do. Heart-shaped. Green & yellow Savoy. Early Cauliflower.
RADISH. Salmon, Early short. Frame, and scarlet Do.
 Newport, March 10, 1809.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

James Taylor,

IS now selling at No. 148, Thames-Street, Newport, a very general Assortment of Fresh and Genuine **GARDEN SEEDS**, collected from various sources, consisting of the various kinds of Peas; Beans; Cabbage; Radish; Lettuce; Beet; Carrot; Parsnip; Turnip; Onion; Cucumber; Celery; Squash; Sweet Majoram; Thyme; Summer Savory; Parsley; Peppercorns; Asparagus; Sage; Pepper; Spinage; Nasturthion; Endive; Water and Mull Melon; Vegetable Oysters, &c. &c. &c.
J. TAYLOR continues to sell Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. &c. as heretofore.
 N. B. No Flower Seeds this year.
 Newport, March 4, 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY Barrels Prime **PORK**: Wheat Bran by the Hundred or single Bushel; 3 Second-hand Cables of different sizes, and a quantity of second-hand Rigging.—Also, The Sloop MINERVA, and Sloop GENERAL GREENE, Newport and Providence Packets.—A liberal credit will be given if required, with approved endorers at the Bank.—For further particulars, enquire of **JAMES PERRY**, at Rore No. 3, on Perry's Wharf.
 Newport, March 3, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE
 On the most reasonable Terms.
A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mytic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.
 Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—Also, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.
 Newport, December 31, 1808.

Nathaniel Dearborn's CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

HAS lately been replenished with many valuable and interesting Works; the additions to this Library since the printing of the Catalogue, is about 800 volumes, of which a Catalogue will be shortly issued for the Patrons.
 Mr. D. has for sale at the present Subscription price 1 sett of Dr. Rees' Cyclopaedia, as far as it is published.—Also, a few sets Rolin's Ancient History, and Blackstone's Commentaries, both new editions.
 A few sets of indelible writing Ink for Linen, which is far superior to any other method of marking Linen, for economy, durability, and efficacy.—1 Dollar a sett.
 Mr. D. has proposals opened for printing an elegant miniature edition of the following Poetical Works.—Cowper's Poems, Milton's Paradise Lost, Young's Night Thoughts, Thompson's Seasons, Akenside's Pleasures of Imagination, Beattie's Minstrel, Falconer's Shipwreck, Gilborne's Poems, Pleasures of Hope, leasures of Memory, Johnson's Poems, Armstrong's Art of Preserving Health, Langhorne's Poems, Gray's Poems, Blair's Grave, Cotton's Vision, Gay's Fables, Collin's Poems, Lyttleton's Poems, Selections from Burns, selected American Poems; to be comprised in 14 pocket volumes, each volume to contain 250 pages, printed on a fine vellum paper, and issued to subscribers monthly; at 75 cents a volume.—Specimen of the type, size and page, may be seen as above.—Also, Proposals are yet kept open for Duffiel's French and English Dictionary, 2 vols. at 5 Dollars.

THE BINDING
 Of Old Books is continued to be done, faithfully, neatly, punctually and reasonably.
 Newport, Feb. 4, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
 On **MONDAY** the 17th of April next at X o'clock A. M. if fair weather if not the first fair day after on the premises.

THE real Estate situated in Bristol, of which Gideon Gray, late of said Bristol, died seized, consisting of about 80 Acres of Land, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing. The Land will be sold in lots, or otherwise, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase, will make known their propositions to the Subscriber in Tiverton, or to Billings Waldron in Bristol, before said day of sale.
DAVID DUFFEE, jun.
 Executor to Gideon Gray's Will.
 Tiverton, March 15, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingstown, Administrator upon the unsettled estate of Capt. John Gardiner, late of said South-Kingstown, deceased, and has given bonds as the law directs. All persons having any demands against the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit them, as well as all persons indebted, to make payment to said Administrator.
BENJAMIN GARDINER, Adm'r.
 Middletown, March 15, 1809.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Guardian to the person and effects of Benjamin W. Gardiner, requests all those who are indebted to him, to make immediate payment, and those to whom he is indebted, to present their claims for adjustment. Those persons who have in their possession any property belonging to said Gardiner, are requested to deliver the same to the subscriber.
THOMAS HORNSBY, Guardian.
 Newport, March 17, 1809.

Earl & Allston,

At their Store, on Hand's Wharf, Newport, **HAVE** received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive supply of Chairs, brags and wood Composites, Telescopes, &c. rendering their assortment very complete; and have constantly on hand:—
 Superfine Flour of the most approved brands. Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, } Various Sizes. Stoves and Cambrics, }
 Greene's Anchors. Linseed and Lamp Oil. Paints of different colours. Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin. Bunting and ready-made Colours. Sheathing Paper. Spikes and Nails assorted. Hooks and Tumbles.
 Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.—Orders from distant customers shall meet with due attention.
 Also, just received and for sale
 Swede's Iron of the following sizes, by the Ton or less:—1½ and 2 inch flat; Inch, 7-8, 6-8, 7-8 Square; do. do. do. round Ditto.
 Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

Stephen Cahoon,

INFORMS the Public, **THAT** the **PAINTING BUSINESS** will in future be carried on at the old Stand, No. 2, Cahoon's Wharf, by **WEAVER & UNDERWOOD**. His friends may be assured that every attention will be paid to their commands, their work done faithfully and with dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. He solicits the continuance of his former customers in their favour.
 Newport, March 1, 1809.

Samuel Blagge,

At No. 23, STATE-STREET, BOSTON. **TRANSACTS** Business on Commission and makes liberal advances on Merchandise consigned for Sale. He refers those who may require his services, to Messrs. LOPEZ & DEXTER, of this place for further information.
 Newport, March 1, 1809.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, at his Store on Wickham's Wharf, Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, of the first quality, by the single Barrel or large Quantity.
THOMAS WICKHAM.
 Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

TO BE LET,

When Possession may be had. **THE** Large DWELLING-HOUSE lately occupied by Gen. READ, being on the lower part of Thames-Street, with the Coach-House, Stable and other premises thereto belonging.—For particulars and terms apply to
SAMUEL ELAM.
 Dec. 12, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 15th inst. **THAT** Houle and Shop, in Thames-Street, No. 119, now occupied by Nathaniel Nason.—Apply to
GEORGE CHAMPLIN.
 Newport, October 1, 1808.

TO LET,

And possession given the 10th of December. **THAT** large and commodious Dwelling-House and half the Garden adjoining, in Thames-Street, answering for two families, lately occupied by James Munroe.—Apply to
EDWARD EASTON.
 Newport, Nov. 2, 1808.

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 Newport, Sept. 3, 1808.

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And possession given the 25th inst. **THAT** Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE in Pelham-street, now occupied by William Thompson, with a Garden, and an excellent well of water in the yard.—For terms, apply to
DANIEL B. VAUGHN.
 Newport, March 10, 1809.

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THE House and Garden, situated in Broad-street, late belonging to Capt. Christopher Congdon.—Also, a Farm in Middletown, consisting of about 50 Acres.—For further particulars and terms, apply to
GEORGE S. HAZARD.
 Newport, March 10, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-House and Garden, in Spring-street, occupied by the late John Banister, Esq.—For further particulars and terms, apply at the House.
 Newport, March 10, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-House, Wharf, and Stores situated in Newport.—Also, The Farm in Middletown late the property of John C. Scott deceased.—For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.
THOMAS TOWNSEND.
 Newport Feb. 24, 1809.

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HENRY BULL.
 The above HOUSE, if not sold by the 1st of March next, will then be to Let.
 Newport, Jan. 27, 1809.

BONAPARTE'S CAMPAIGNS.

JUST from the press at Boston, and this day received and for sale at

L. ROUSMANIERE'S
Book and Stationary Store, No. 1, Long-Wharf, 4 Volumes in 2, boards. Price 4 Dollars and 50 Cents.

CAMPAIGNS of the Armies of France, in Prussia, Saxony and Poland, under the command of His Majesty the Emperor and King, in 1806 and 1807. Containing three elegant and correct Engravings, viz.—Napoleon I. King and Queen of Prussia, and Emperor of Russia. A work destined to record the great events of that memorable war, and the brilliant achievements of the generals, officers and soldiers. Accompanied with biographical notices upon those who fell during that memorable campaign. Also, with historical and military details, of the sieges and battles which have signified the different countries, through which the French have just marched their armies. Translated from the French by SAMUEL MACKAY, A.M. Professor of the French Language, Bolton.

FISHER AMES'S WORKS, AND CHAPMAN'S SELECT SPEECHES.

A few more copies of these valuable works, are just received and for sale as above.

Also for sale as above, a more extensive assortment of **BOOKS and STATIONARY** than usual, and on as liberal terms as at any Store in the United States: **BIBLES** of every description and price: **PRAYER-BOOKS** and **PSALM-BOOKS**, a great variety, both of sizes and prices.—**SCHOOL-BOOKS** of every kind used in this Vicinity.—**ENGLISH and FRENCH DICTIONARIES** of every size and price.—**GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL-BOOKS**.—**ACCOUNT-BOOKS** of almost every species in use, well bound and good paper.—The best quality of all kinds of **WRITING and LETTER-PAPER**, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America.
Newport, March 31, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER for Sale on the most favourable terms, the following **GOODS**.

- 154 Boxes Havana Brown Sugar.
- 72 Chests Souchoing Tea, } Warranted of the
- 35 Do Bohea Ditto. } first Quality.
- 20 Do. Hyson-Skin Do. }
- 35 Puncheons St Kitts and Antigua Rum.
- 12 Do. New-England Ditto.
- 450 Barrels Superfine Flour.
- 12 Hogheads Prime Tobacco.
- 18 Bales Georgia Upland Cotton.
- 10 Pipes Country Gin.
- 2000 wt. Black Pepper,
- 24,000 wt. West-India } **COFFEE.**
- 26,000 wt. Batavia }
- 228 Boxes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins.
- 40 Casks Raisins.
- 80 Barrels Prime Pork.
- 3 Pipes L. P. Madeira Wine.
- 24 Quarter Casks L. f. bon Ditto.
- 5,800 wt. Loft Sugar.
- 7 Casks Zante Currants.
- 240 Reams Writing Paper.

With a variety of other Articles usually called for in the Grocery Line.

Cash to any amount advanced on Goods deposited for public or private Sale.—Goods stored in a fire-proof Store, and insured against Fire, for 3-8th per cent. per Annum.
Newport, March 17, 1809.

Insurance against Fire.

To **COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, FARMERS, STORE-KEEPERS and OTHERS, &c. &c.**

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY insure Property from Loss or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for shorter and longer periods. This Company first introduced Fire Insurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Institution may in some degree be estimated by the Losses paid to Sufferers by Fire, which in a comparatively short space of time, have considerably exceeded Seven Millions of Dollars.

The Company insure Houses, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Household Furniture, Merchandise, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Also Vessels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.

The Premiums vary according to the circumstances of the Property, are in all cases proportioned to the real risk, and as low and moderate as possible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjustment of the Losses.

For any information required, apply to **L.O. PEZ & DEXTER, Agents.**
Newport, Dec 23, 1808.

Jason Sprague,

Offers for Sale at his Store in Washington-Street, No. 4.

**ONE Hundred barrels fresh Superfine Alexandria and New-York Flour, by the barrel or larger quantity; 2000 wt. Cabin bread; 60 barrels pickled Cod; dry Codfish by the quintal or larger quantity; Pork; Beef; Rice by the tierce; loaf, powdered and brown Sugar; Souchoing and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Molasses; West-India, New-England and Cherry Rum; Wine; Brandy and Gin, by the barrel or less quantity; Ginger, Allspice, pepper, Cinnamon, Soap, Candles, Starch, Negro-head, pigtail and leaf Tobacco; Segars by the 1000 or less quantity; Men's and Women's shoes; Boots; writing and wrapping paper; merchantable and clear pine Lumber; Hoghead hocks, Oars, black and bright Varnish; Rosin; a few barrels gurry Oil; Also, a small quantity of Flax.—Which Articles may be had on reasonable terms, for Cash or approved credit, and the smallest favours gratefully received.
Newport, Feb. 24, 1809.**

WILLIAM HELME,

Respectfully informs his Friends, and the public in general.

THAT he has taken the **HOUSE** lately occupied by Mr. Oliver Parze, near the State-House, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging; and select Parties, or Clubs, provided with Dinner, at short notice, and upon the most reasonable terms.—Those who may please to favor him with their company, may rely upon every possible attention, and the best of accommodations.
Horses and Chaises to Let, and Stabling for Horses, &c. on application as above.
Newport, Feb. 3, 1809.

Ten Thousand Dollars, AND NO DEDUCTION!!!

BY AUTHORITY.

A LOTTERY,

FOR the purpose of completing the **METHODIST CHAPEL** in Newport.

S C H E M E.			
12,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each is 60,000 Dollars			
Prizes.	Dollars.	is	Dollars.
1	Prize 10,000	is	10,000
3	Prizes of 3000		3000
6	500		3000
30	100		3000
50	50		2500
100	20		2000
500	10		5000
3700	5		18,500
4411			52,000

Subject to no deduction.

Not two Blanks to a Prize

The above Lottery will commence drawing, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets are sold, and when completed, a list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and Ninety Days after which the highest prize will be paid; and those prizes above One Hundred Dollars in Sixty days, and all others in Thirty Days.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing, will be considered as generously given to the purposes of the Lottery.

JAMES PERRY,
JOSEPH BOSS, jun.
WILLIAM MOORE, jun.
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN,
LE BEALL. } *Managers.*
Newport, Rhode-Island, May 29, 1807.

TICKETS

in the above Lottery, are for sale at this office.

John F. Townsend & Co.

No. 123, Thames-street, Front of Capt. James Perry's.

HAVE just received an additional supply of **GOODS**, suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms, among which are:—India Cottons, cotton shirting, flannels, baizes, Broadcloths, Cassettes, fine linen Cambric, fine cambric Handkerchiefs, black and crimson tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, slate and black English silk Hosiery, long and habit beaver Gloves black attin, cotton armlets, large cotton fancy shawls, black and white Cape, scarlet Bombazet, pelice Flannels, a few pieces very fine Irish Linens, Muffs and Tipsters, &c.—Also or ale, a handsome assortment of real upperside black, blue, brown, corbeau, bottle green and drab Broadcloths and Cassettes, which from their prices, cannot fail to please those in want.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Solomon Townsend & Co.

No. 157 Thames-street.

HAVE just received their supply of Fall and Winter **GOODS**, which they offer for Sale on the most reasonable terms.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Stephen Cahoon,

No. 118 Thames-Street.

HAS FOR SALE

LINSEED OIL boiled or unboiled
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting Venetian Red India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigrase Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glafs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By lending the Dimension of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. his distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of colours, or any work, at the shortest notice, with directions to use them.
Newport, June 10, 1807.

New and Cheap Goods.

Harvey Sessions, & Co.

No. 125 Thames-Street.

HAVE just received their Assortment of Fall and Winter **GOODS**, consisting of almost every article usually called for in a Dry Goods Store, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash or approved credit.
Newport, Nov. 4, 1808.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon.

Court of Probate for the town of Newport appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of **John C. Scott**, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

FRANCIS MALBONE
JOHN MEIN
WILLIAM ENNIS. } *Com'rs*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS TOWNSEND, Admr.
Newport, Dec. 12, 1808.

WE the Subscribers having been by the

Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of **James Finch**, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months longer from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

DAVID HUNTINGTON,
JOE TOWNSEND, } *Com'rs.*
All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH FINCH Adm'x.
Newport, March 6, 1809.

James Center,

HAS just received a fresh supply of **GARDEN SEEDS**, which he is now selling at No. 111 Thames-street. Newport, viz:

- PEAS.** Early Charlton. Early Frame. Golden Houpur. Blue Prussian.
- BEANS.** Early white Bush. Do. Black. Refugee and peckled.
- CABBAGE.** Early Yorkshure. Early Dwarf. Do. B. attersea. Do. Heart-shaped. Green & yellow Savoy. Early Cauliflower.
- RADISH.** Salmon, Early short. Frame, and scarlet Do. Vegetable Oyster.
- Lettruce.** Head Lettruce, of different kinds. Beet, Carrot, Parsnip. Bush and long neck Squash. Water and mull Melon. Onion, Cucumber. Summer Savory. Sweet Majoram. Sage, Pepper, Spinauge. Nasturthion.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

James Taylor,

IS now selling at No. 148, Thames-Street, Newport, a very general Assortment of Fresh and Genuine **GARDEN SEEDS**, collected from various sources, consisting of the various kinds of Peas; Beans; Cabbage; Radish; Lettruce; Beet; Carrot; Parsnip; Turnip; Onion; Cucumber; Celery; Squash; Sweet Majoram; Thyme; Summer Savory; Parsley; Peppergrafs; Aparagus; Sage; Pepper; Spinauge; Nasturthion; Endive; Water and Mull Melon; Vegetable Oysters, &c. &c. &c.

J. TAYLOR continues to sell Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. &c. as heretofore.

N. B. No Flower Seeds this year.
Newport, March 4, 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY Barrels Prime PORK; Wheat Bran by the Hundred or single Bushel; 3 Second-hand Cables of different sizes, and a quantity of second-hand Rigging.—Also, The Sloop MINERVA, and Sloop GENERAL GREENE, Newport and Providence Packets.—A liberal credit will be given if required, with approved endorser at the Bank.—For further particulars, enquire of **JAMES PERRY**, at Store No. 3, on Perry's Wharf.
Newport, March 3, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mastic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.
Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—Also, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay; suitable for Ovens.
Newport, December 31, 1808.

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To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

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THE real Estate situated in Bristol, of which **Gideon Gray**, late of said Bristol, died seized, consisting of about 80 Acres of Land, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing. The Land will be sold in lots, or otherwise, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase, will make known their propositions to the Subscriber in Tiverton, or to **Billings Waldron** in Bristol, before said day of sale.

DAVID DUFFEE, jun.
Executor to **Gideon Gray's Will.**
Tiverton, March 15, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Sub-

scriber has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingtown, Administrator upon the unfettered estate of **Capt. John Gardiner**, late of said South-Kingtown, deceased, and has given bonds as the law directs. All persons having any demands against the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit them, as well as all persons indebted, to make payment to said Administrator.

BENJAMIN GARDINER, Adm'r.
Middletown, March 15, 1809.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Guardian to the person and effects of **Benjamin W. Gardiner**, requests all those who are indebted to him, to make immediate payment, and those to whom he is indebted, to present their claims for adjustment. Those persons who have in their possession any property belonging to said **Gardiner**, are requested to deliver the same to the subscriber.

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- Greene's Anchors.
- Lined and Lamp Oil.
- Paints of different colours.
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Newport, Nov. 2, 1808.

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Newport, Sept. 3, 1808.

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Newport, March 10, 1809.

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